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EXTRAORDINARY DIET SESSION WILL BE CONVOKED ON MAY 25; THRONE'S SANCTION OBTAINED

Approval to Be Sought Of Shipbuilding Program

TWO-DAY SESSION

Decision Is Reached Monday To Dissolve Rule Aid Diet League

YUZAWA REVIEWS ELECTION

The Government at Monday's Cabinet meeting, which was advanced one day, decided to ask the Throne to convoke an extraordinary session of the Imperial Diet. On this decision, Premier General Hideki Tojo went to the Imperial Palace at 4:30 p.m. on the same day and obtained the Imperial sanction. As a result, the extraordinary Diet session will be convoked on May 25 and organized on May 26 for a two-day session on May 27 and 28.

The following announcement was made by the Board of Information at 6 p.m. on Monday:

"The Government decided to ask the Throne for convocation of an extraordinary Diet session at the Cabinet meeting of May 4. On the same day, Premier General Hideki Tojo asked for the Imperial sanction, which was obtained consequently. May 25 is set as the day for convocation. The duration of the session will be two days. The object of seeking the Throne's assent for convocation of the extraordinary Diet session is to ask the Diet for its approval of a bill concerning the enforcement of a shipbuilding plan.

"Taking advantage of this opportunity, the Government will enunciate internally and externally its belief concerning the execution of national policy and ask for national understanding and cooperation through the Imperial Diet in order to obtain sure victory in the War of Greater East Asia and complete success of construction under firm solidity."

Diet Body to Dissolve

The Rule Aid League of Diet Members, organization of members of the House of Representatives since the dissolution of the political parties a year ago, will be at an end for all practical purposes today.

This decision was reached at a meeting of the League held Monday afternoon at party headquarters, attended by managers and other leaders of the organization.

The move was in keeping with conditions which point to the certainty of the formation of a powerful political force centering on the new Diet.

Another development in the political situation was the submission by Home Minister Michio Yuzawa of a report on the results of last Thursday's general election at the regular meeting of the Cabinet Monday morning.

The Home Minister disclosed that 461 candidates had been elected and that 378 of the successful candidates were men who were recommended by the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Structure Council.

He took note of the fact that there was a marked decrease in election law offenses.

The results of the election, the Home Minister further told the Cabinet, indicated that the Leftist influences recessed and the Rightist influences made marked gains as compared with the last two general elections.

Points in the Home Minister's report were:

1. A very large number of men ran in the election. A notable fact was that they comprised a multitude of "new" men. The candidates recommended by the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Structure Council represented 43 per cent of all men in the field. The remaining candidates were "free." New men accounted for over 59 per cent of the candidates, members of the last House for over 34 per cent, and former House members for six per cent.

Only Few Abstentions

2. The rate of abstentions was 16.8 per cent. This is the lowest since the general election of 1930 in which the rate was as low as 16.7 per cent. There was a notable decrease in the number of abstensions in large cities.

3. Election returns on May 3 showed 461 candidates as elected

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Blackout Restrictions In Philippine Capital Removed by Army

Domei

MANILA, May 3.—With the possible fear of air raids by the United States air forces in the Philippines completely removed as a result of the progress of Japan's mopping-up operations on Mindanao Island, blackout restrictions in this city were removed from May 2, it was officially announced by the Headquarters of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces at 5 p.m. today.

GREATER EAST ASIA PROGRAM ADVANCES

Construction Council Adopts Subcommittee's Basic Plans For Sphere's Economy

TOJO SUBMITS QUESTION

Special Body of 24 Persons Appointed by Cabinet to Push Mission

An important step toward the consummation of Greater East Asia was taken on Monday when the Greater East Asia Construction Council, at a full meeting, adopted answers drafted by its technical divisions to two of the four questions which had been submitted by the Government last February 27 at the first general meeting of the organization.

These questions concern basic conditions concerning the construction of Greater East Asia and the basic policy for the construction of Greater East Asia economy.

The other questions which remain to be answered by the council concern the population and race policy covering Greater East Asia and the policy of education for Greater East Asia.

Statement Issued

The following statement was issued by the Board of Information at 4:20 p.m. on Monday:

"The second general meeting of the Greater East Asia Construction Council was held at the Premier's official residence at 1:40 p.m. on May 4. Present were the President of the council, State Ministers, members and directors of the organization.

"Those present examined and adopted answers drafted by the divisions of the organization concerned to the questions concerning basic conditions concerning the construction of Greater East Asia and the fundamental policy of constructing Greater East Asia economy which had been submitted at the previous general meeting of the council.

"There followed a discussion of question No. 5 concerning concrete plans for the realization of the fundamental policy of constructing Greater East Asia economy."

The fifth question, according to Domei, was submitted by Premier General Hideki Tojo in his capacity of President of the council at Monday's meeting.

The Cabinet Monday additionally appointed the following 25 persons as members of the special committee of the Greater East Asia Construction Council: Hirotaro Ando, Yoshizo Ikeo, Atsushi Oya, Eitaro Okada, Hachiro Ohashi, Torao Oida, Saburo Kawashima, Yutaka Kubota, Shozo Kugimoto, Sentaro Komura, Kiyoshi Goko, Keita Goto, Kenichiro Sasaki, Ojiro Sato, Yakichi Suitsu, Kikujiro Takashima, Keizo Tamura, Kanzo Tanaka, Hisanobu Terai, Kenzo Nakagawa, Harutsugu Matsue, Shizo Mihashi, Tadaharu Mukai and Giichi Murakami.

Lieutenant-General Teiichi Suzuki President of the Planning Board, in his capacity as Chief Secretary of the Greater East Asia Construction Council, issued Monday a statement to the following effect.

"The Government sometime ago instituted a body known as the Greater East Asia Construction Council for the purpose of investigating and deliberating various fundamental policies in connection with the construction of Greater East Asia under close collaboration between the Government and civilian circles.

"On February 27, when the first general meeting of the council was held, a question was submitted by Premier Tojo on the fundamental prerequisite for establishing a Greater East Asia bloc, the educational and population policies and the basic measure for an economic construction.

"Since that time, four subsections were formed to study the respective problems, and each section met

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Japanese Forces Capture Rich Oil Fields in Burma

Japanese Forces engaged in the Burma operations recently won one of the richest prizes in that country when they captured the famed oil fields in Zenangyoung developed by the Burma Oil Company. On the banks of the river Irrawaddy, not far from Mandalay, it is one of the richest oil fields in the world. Photo shows Japanese troops in action as they routed the enemy forces. Censored by War Ministry.

CRUELTY OF ALLIES ON TIMOR EXPOSED

Vivid Account of Inhuman Acts Committed Is Given by Consul Kuroki

SAVED BY JAPANESE FORCES

Remarkable Progress Now Being Made in Reconstruction Work

Domei

UNDISCLOSED JAPANESE BASE, May 4.—A vivid account of the inhuman acts committed by Australian and Dutch East Indies troops on Timor Island and of the remarkable progress achieved in the reconstruction of the Island since Japanese occupation, was given today by Tokitaro Kuroki, Japanese Consul to Deli.

Mr. Kuroki was interned by the Allied forces which landed on the Island unlawfully on December 17 and was rescued by Japanese troops which disembarked on Timor on February 20. The Japanese Consul related his experiences as follows:

"In anticipation of the occupation of Timor Island by Australian troops, we had made every preparation for it. Just as we thought, about 1,000 Netherland and 300 Australian troops made an unlawful occupation of the Island on December 17.

Flee Without Fighting

"The Portuguese garrison, composed of more than ten officers and 300 native soldiers, fled into the mountains without engaging in even a single battle when the combined Netherland and Australian troops landed.

"Fourteen staff members of the Japanese Consulate, including my wife and I, were interned on the same day in my official residence, while three officials of the Southern Region Development Company, six officials of the Dai Nippon Airways, and 14 members of the crew of a ship which happened to be lying at anchor, were interned at the office of the Dai Nippon Airways.

"We received only one meal a day and were forbidden to go out of doors; however, their treatment became slightly better as a result of a strong protest made through the Portuguese Governor-General.

"At dawn of February 20, we heard the roaring of guns off Deli, and enemy troops patrolling the streets make a great uproar. We realized that Japanese Forces had come to relieve us and looked forward to their landing.

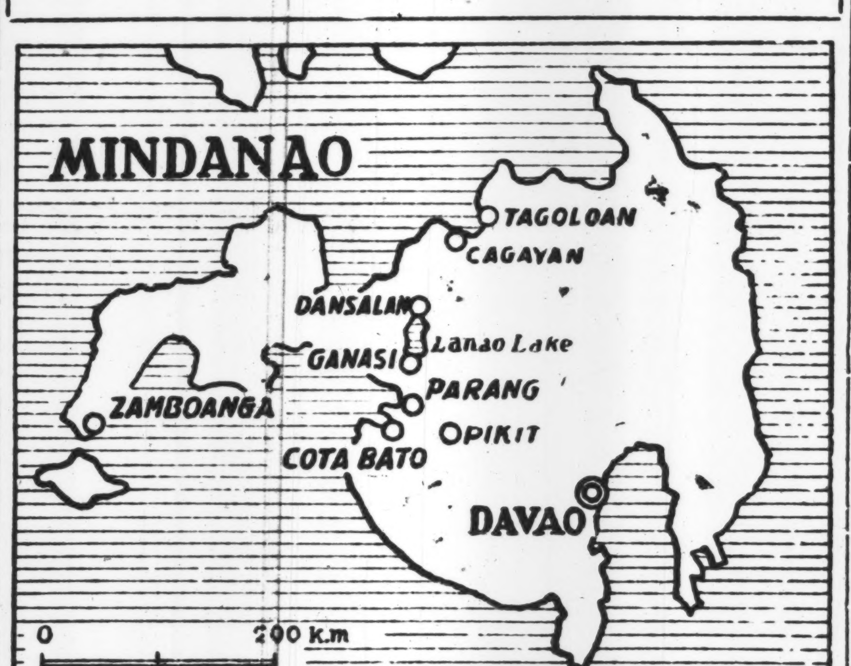
"As the sun rose, the roaring of the cannon became severer and severer, and shells began dropping in the vicinity of my official residence. When we thought the enemy had fled into the mountains, we ran outside to greet the Japanese Forces.

Japanese Property Destroyed

"During the two-month internment, Japanese interests, including the Consulate, offices of the Southern Region Development Company and the Dai Nippon Airways, were completely destroyed,

(Continued on Page 2)

Where U.S. Forces Are Trapped



With Japanese Naval Forces in complete control of Davao Gulf, Cotabato Gulf and Uigan Bay, enemy remnants numbering about 30,000 have been encircled on Mindanao Island. The Imperial Forces which dominated Cebu, Panay and other islands cooperated with the forces which landed at Cagayan and Tagoloan and as a result of the latest operations, the enemy's supply route in Mindanao has been completely severed.

30,000 ARE TRAPPED IN MINDANAO ISLAND

Japanese Army Bombers Blast Military Dansalan, Momungan Objects

SUPPLY ROUTE CUT OFF

Crack Nippon Units Advance to Point Several Miles South Of Pikit

Domei

ABOARD JAPANESE WARSHIP, May 3.—With Davao Gulf, Cota Bato Gulf and Iligan Bay placed under complete control of the Japanese Naval Forces, enemy remnants in Mindanao Island, numbering about 30,000 have been encircled completely.

The Japanese Naval Forces, which dominated Cebu, Panay and other islands have cooperated with the Japanese Army Forces in their landing operations on Cagayan and Tagoroan, which face Macajalar Bay, after dominating Macajalar nd Iligan Bays at dawn May 3.

Thus the supply route to the enemy remnants in Mindanao has been completely cut off.

Attack Dansalan Area

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN THE PHILIPPINES, May 3.—A crack unit of Japanese Army bombers yesterday afternoon, in defiance of violent winds, attacked military objectives in Dansalan and Momungan regions, Mindanao Island, causing heavy damage, according to field dispatches received here today.

Meantime, another unit of the Japanese Army Air Force, at dawn today fiercely bombed retreating United States troops over the wide Cota Bato plain, inflicting great losses on them, the report revealed.

Japanese Near Pikit

Domei

JAPANESE BASE IN THE PHILIPPINES, May 3.—Crack Japanese Army units this morning advanced to a point several miles south of Pikit (Pagalungan), according to reports from army reconnaissance planes.

U. S. Troops Burn Cities

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE ON MINDANAO ISLAND, May 3.—Dansalan and Momungan, two important strategic points situated on the northern coast of Lake Lanao, Mindanao Island, are now in flames as a result of fires set by the retreating United States troops, according to reconnaissance reports of the Japanese Army aircraft.

Columns of black smoke now float over Lake Lanao, presenting a horrible spectacle, the reconnaissance reports revealed.

New Posts Announced

The Foreign Office on Monday announced the appointment of Hisao Saito as Chief of the Second Section of the Treaty Bureau and Shitaro Sato as Chief of the First Section of the same bureau.

LUFTWAFFE HITS MALTA; DOWN RUSSIAN AIRPLANES

German Light Bombers Sink Two Freighters Off England

Domei

BERLIN, May 3.—German air forces yesterday fiercely attacked enemy airfields on Malta, causing heavy losses, the German High Command announced today.

On the Eastern Front, German aircraft yesterday shot down 33 Soviet planes in the course of aerial combats, the communique stated.

German light bombers also yesterday attacked and sank two enemy freighers and seriously damaged one ship off the eastern coast of England, the announcement added.

During 10 days from April 21 to 30, the British air force lost a total of 209 machines on the Mediterranean and North African fronts, while the German air force losses during the same period were 45 planes, the High Command communique revealed.

RITES HELD FOR WAR DEAD

Admiral Nakamura Among Heroes Honored by Sasebo Admiralty

Joint funeral services for the naval war dead, including Vice-Admiral Yukichi Nakamura, were carried out with Buddhist rites at the Naval Victory Memorial Hall of the Sasebo Admiralty at 10 a.m. on Monday, reports Domei.

Admiral Viscount Takayoshi Kato burned incense before the altar. Many military and civil personages were present at the ceremony.

AUSTRALIA NOW FACING ACUTE FOOD SHORTAGE

Supply Minister Intends Adopting Quota System to Alleviate Situation

Domei

LISBON, May 3.—Australia, an important granary of the British Empire, is now being threatened by an impending foodstuff shortage, according to Melbourne dispatches received here today.

The report said that John Beasley, Minister of Supply of the Commonwealth Government, forewarning the possible enforcement of a foodstuff quota system in Australia, today made a special appeal to the Australian people.

In the appeal, the report added, the Supply Minister indicated the Government's intention to adopt the quota system or suspend free sales of certain foodstuffs.

UCHIYAMA LEAVES SAIGON

Will Confer With Envoy Yoshizawa In Hanoi

Domei

SAIGON, May 4.—Iwataro Uchiyama, Japanese Minister attached to the Saigon office of the Japanese Embassy in French Indo-China, left here at 9 a.m. Monday for Hanoi to confer with Kenkichi Yoshizawa, Japanese Ambassador to French Indo-China, who recently returned from Tokyo.

After conferring with the Japanese Ambassador for about 10 days, Mr. Uchiyama will return to Saigon about the middle of this month.

JAPANESE COMPLETELY WIPE OUT ENEMY FORCES ON BURMA FRONT; BRITISH FOUND USING POISON GAS

Lieutenant Kagawa Wounded in Burma By Shell Fragments

Domei

MANDALAY, May 4.—Lieutenant Kunihiko Kagawa, former staff member of the Domei News Agency, who distinguished himself recently during the Moulmein campaign in Burma, was wounded in action on April 30 while participating in the Mandalay campaign. While he was bravely fighting the enemy to pave the way for the Japanese drive, he was wounded in the right leg and the left arm by fragmen's of howitzer shells fired from enemy positions.

3 REPORTERS KILLED IN BURMA FIGHTING

Nichi-Nichi Correspondent Who Escaped Death Tells of Exciting Experience

ENEMY ATTACKED SUDDENLY

Japanese Warplanes Come to Rescue of Newsmen Unable To Flee

The occupation of an undisclosed strategic position of the enemy on the Burma front took place with such remarkable speed that newspapermen were unable to keep pace with the blitz-advance of the Imperial Forces. In the furious battle that ensued, three scribes were killed.

A Nichi-Nichi correspondent who miraculously escaped death gives the following graphic description of the exciting experience:

"It was near 3 p.m. when trucks carrying reporters, to catch up with the Japanese vanguard, passed the advancing Army Units amidst the ear-splitting roar of guns fired from the Japanese line. Suddenly, mingled with the steady hum of the truck engine, we heard the sharp rat-tat-tat of machine-guns, and a second later, the bullets were hitting the metallic part of our truck.

"As soon as the truck was brought to a halt, I leaped out and rushing toward a near-by field, lay down with my face close to the ground. The bullets were whizzing past my head so that I could not raise my head an inch lest the slight motion might end in a fatal injury.

Enemy Firing Slows Down

"As I lay still on the field, I felt time and again that an enemy soldier might attack me at any moment with a bayonet, but I finally began to feel that I might be able to return alive after all, as the incessant firing from the enemy line slowed down somewhat.

"Availing myself of this excellent opportunity, I started to make a dash for the rear where the main units of the Japanese Forces were, but again I was forced to lay face down on the ground as the firing was intensified. I could hear the bursting of hand-grenades about 100 or 200 meters away which was followed immediately by an explosion in the vicinity where we left our trucks. The enemy had apparently set fire to them.

"In the distance, I could hear the drones of airplane motors and as they drew nearer, I noticed, to my great relief, that they bore the familiar mark of the Sun Flag on their wings. As soon as the Japanese planes came overhead, the enemy battery was silenced.

"Thus, I managed to escape unscathed, but when all the reporters gathered at one place, it was found that three scribes were missing. Reporter Kusama of the Asahi, a member of the liaison corps, was seriously injured and was being helped by one of his comrades.

Three Correspondents Killed

"When the firing from the enemy line ceased completely, it was discovered that Masa-aki Murakishi, a special correspondent of the Nippon News Eiga, had succumbed to his injuries while being brought back. The bodies of Jitsuji Akashi, a photographer of the Asahi, and reporter Togashi were found in the trucks. It was hard to believe that our three comrades, with whom we had been talking only less than an hour ago, lay before us, their bodies riddled with machine-gun bullets.

"Praying for the repose of the souls of our three fellow-reporters, we continued our trip for our destination in a terrific squall."

Ex-Dane Premier Dies

Domei

BERLIN, May 3.—A. M. Stauning, former Danish Prime Minister, was killed in a motor accident in Copenhagen today, the German News Agency reported from the Danish capital today.

5,000 Troops Under Marshal Annihilated Near Prome

22 TANKS CAPTURED

Anglo-Chiang Troops Resort to Inhuman Acts—Poisoning Reservoirs, Wells

CHUNGKING IS ISOLATED

Domei

ON BURMA FRONT, May 3.—Japanese units, which advanced northward along the Irrawaddy River on March 28, engaged and annihilated enemy troops under Major-General Marshal at a point 25 kilometers south of Prome.

The same Japanese detachment, on March 29, fought a severe battle with 5,000 enemy troops, equipped with 60 tanks, 60 armored cars and about 400 trucks and dealt the enemy an annihilating blow, by the following night.

During the engagements under review, enemy troops left behind 654 dead, while the Japanese captured many arms and munitions, including 22 tanks, 30 armored cars, 165 trucks, 20 motorcycles, four guns, 20 quick-firing guns, 80 heavy machine-guns, 21 light machine-guns, 330 rifles.

Continuing a steady drive northward along the Irrawaddy River, Japanese Forces at 3:30 p.m. of April 2 occupied Prome, important city along the same river, and on April 7, took Allanmyo, a trading center with a populace of 12,000, north of Prome.

Enemy Forces Use Gas

Domei

BURMA FRONT, May 4.—Faced with the terrific onslaught of Japanese troops, the Anglo-Chiang combined forces in Burma used poison gas in a desperate attempt to stem their retreat, it was revealed by a spokesman of the Japanese Army in Burma today.

The spokesman also disclosed that in addition to resorting to a thorough "scorched earth" policy, the Anglo-Chiang combined troops resorted to untold inhuman acts, such as poisoning water reservoirs, wells and rivers, when taking their flight.

The Japanese military spokesman said, "Having been submitted to the ignominy of disastrous defeat in all directions, the Anglo-Chiang combined troops resorted to a thorough 'scorched earth' policy, and in addition poisoned water reservoirs, wells and rivers."

"Furthermore," he continued, "in violation of an international agreement, the newly organized 22nd Division of the Chungking forces catapulted poison gas shells on Japanese troops when the latter attacked the Chungking forces in the neighborhood of Thagaya, about 200 kilometers south of Mandalay, on April 12, while the Anglo-Indian combined forces also used poison gas on a large scale against the Japanese troops on April 14, in the battle fought in the area southeast of Magwe, about 200 kilometers southwest of Mandalay.

"However, thanks to the superior equipment of the Japanese Forces, the poison gas used by the enemy did not in the least affect the Japanese troops. On the contrary, the enemy troops were thrown into utter confusion and disorder by the poison gas used by them, and were compelled to beat their retreat."

The spokesman continued, "Judging from the fact that the poison gas was used by the Anglo-Chiang forces immediately following the recent conference held between Chiang Kai-shek, Lieutenant-General Joseph Stillwell, Chief of Staff of Chungking Army it is evident that the use of poison gas previously was planned by them, which calls for serious attention on the part of Japan," the spokesman concluded.

United Nations' Defeat

The significance of the Japanese victory in Burma lies in the fact that it constitutes the first defeat of the United Nations Forces in Asia under Lieutenant-General Stillwell, Chief of Staff of Chungking Army and Lieutenant-General Harold Alexander, Chief of the British forces in Burma, while simultaneously causing widespread military and political repercussions in the British and Chungking camps, a Canton dispatch to the Nichi Nichi reported Monday, according to Domei.

While the key artery of the United States and Great Britain to Chung-

(Continued on Page 2)

VISIT BY ROOSEVELT TO LONDON RUMORED

Expected to Discuss Plans to Cope With Axis' Spring Offensive

CHIANG PRESSES FOR AID

Demands That Munition Plants Be Established in India And Iran

Domei

STOCKHOLM, May 3.—Rumors are rampant in London that President Roosevelt will visit the British capital in the near future to discuss with British leaders ways and means to cope with the new spring offensive of the Axis, the Afton-Tidningen here reported from London today.

Chiang Wants More Aid

Domei

NANKING, May 3.—An appeal for more positive aid from the United States was made by Chiang Kai-shek during his conference, on April 18, with Brigadier-General John Magruder, head of the United States Military Mission, and Clarence E. Gauss, United States Ambassador, to Chungking, respectively, according to delayed reports reaching here from the Chiang capital today.

During the three-man conference, Chiang Kai-shek demanded the establishment of munition plants in India to supply war materials to Chungking exclusively, adequate control of United States war materials to India and Chungking through a joint India-Chungking liaison commission and the establishment of an arms base in Iran in order to utilize the Soviet-aid route to forward supplies to Chungking.

Meantime, T. V. Soong, head of Chungking's economic mission to Washington, met President Roosevelt, on April 21, by Chiang's order and made a similar appeal, the report stated.

However, it is believed that due to Japan's complete occupation of northern Burma, the new Chungking plan to obtain American aid will prove a failure.

FORMER IRAQ CHIEFS ATTACK BRITISH RULE

Grand Mufti and Ex-Premier Urge People to Smash Yoke

D.N.B.

ROME, May 3.—The first large-scale political demonstration of the former Premier Minister of Iraq, Rashid Ali el Gailani, and the Grand Mufti of Jerusalem, took place here on the occasion of the anniversary of the revolt in Iraq against the British yoke.

In the speeches which were broadcast by all Italian shortwave stations to the Arabian countries in the Arabian language, Rashid Ali el Gailani and the Grand Mufti declared that the Arab peoples would not cease to fight against the British until freedom and independence were secured in these countries. They referred to the British plan of turning Iraq into a center of war operations and thus to break the treaty of independence signed with Iraq. They promised to avenge all those who were killed for the great Arab cause. The Grand Mufti warned his listeners against believing British assurances and he appealed to them to have faith in their ultimate liberation.

HITLER THANKS LABORERS

Exhorts Their Industriousness and Sacrifices in Holiday Speech

D.N.B.

BERLIN, May 3.—In his proclamation to the working class on the National Holiday of the German people, the Fuehrer thanked the home country for its industriousness, its sacrifices and its exemplary attitude during the critical days, declaring that the coming victory which will be won by Germany will be the victory of the entire German people.

"As fanatical National Socialists, we have entered this war which has been forced on us. As fanatical National Socialists, we shall return from it," the Fuehrer stated.

He greeted the working Germans on their National Holiday assuring them that this holiday would once again become the festival day of liberty and peace.

SHANGHAI TO BAN HOARDING

Police to Keep Vigilance on Daily Necessities

C.P.S.

SHANGHAI, April 22.—With a view to bringing to an end the soaring of commodity prices which has been continuing unabated recently, the Shanghai Special Municipal Government has issued orders to the Police Bureau to prohibit hoarding and profiteering.

Following receipt of the order, the Police Bureau has instructed all police stations to ban the hoarding of oil products and other daily necessities, and to see that the orders prohibiting hoarding and profiteering activities are strictly carried out.

Today's Press Comments

TUESDAY, MAY 5, 1942

(Excerpts from important editorials which are appearing this morning in the leading vernaculars are published herewith. Translations of other editorials will be found daily in the Evening Edition of the Japan Times and Advertiser.)

German-Italian Conference

CHUGAI—There are closer ties of cooperation between Germany and Italy. This is important, remembering the fact that nothing is going to come of the talk in America and Britain of organizing a second front against the Axis Powers. There is every indication that the time has come for the Axis Powers, heartened by the successes of the Japanese Forces in the War of Greater East Asia, to assume an offensive against their foes.

The meeting of Chancellor Adolf Hitler and Premier Benito Mussolini in south Germany on April 29 and 30, coming as it did after the Reichsfuehrer's address before the Reichstag, directed the attention of the world. It was a development which is certain to affect considerably the war situation in Europe and west Asia. The meeting was also attended by the German and Italian chiefs of staff. This fact shows that not only political but also military questions came up for discussion at the meeting.

Quarters close to the German Foreign Office pointed out that the decisions reached at the German-Italian conference would produce far-reaching effects for the reason that they were taken in the light of the situation in East Asia where Japanese Forces have scored a series of important victories and in the Mediterranean where the Axis forces are on the ascendency.

Britain has no alternative but to transfer part of the fleet it maintains in the Mediterranean to Asia if it wishes to insure that its line of communication with India will be safe. This would involve a change in the Axis plan for operations in the Mediterranean and North Africa. The stress the Fuehrer put on the intensification of German submarine warfare in his Reichstag speech would seem to enable us to form on idea as to the sort of warfare the German forces will engage in the future.

Can European Second Front Be Formed?

NICHI NICHI—The formation by the United States and Great Britain of the second front in Europe was urged strongly by Premier Stalin of the Soviet Union in his speech delivered November 6, of last year. Premier Stalin has since continued his appeal for the second front formation.

By June of last year when Germany launched an attack against the Soviet Union, British forces have been wiped out from the continent. Germany was thus in a position to start warfare against the Soviet Union with almost all of its military strength.

To be relieved of the heavy pressure from Germany, the Soviet Union wants the formation of the second front somewhere in Europe by the United States and Great Britain.

Early this spring, the United States and Great Britain tried to land their forces in Norway to establish contact with the Soviet forces, but this attempt failed when German warships cut through the Dover Straits. Another British attempt to land forces on the French coast recently was also checked.

In order to form the second front in Europe, the United States and Great Britain are required to send large troops to the continent. However, these two countries are lacking in the much needed shipping bottoms, due to the activity of German submarines. Under these circumstances, the formation of the second front in Europe will be hopeless. As a result, the Soviet Union will be forced to fight alone the German spring offensive.

Draft Plan for Economic Construction

HOCHI—The construction of the common prosperity sphere in Greater East Asia was first disclosed at the 79th session of the Diet, and the Greater East Asia Construction Council, instituted since then, had been deliberating the fundamental policies by setting up four sections to deal with various problems.

The fundamental plan for the economic construction, needless to say, is to bring into being an autarchic economy in the Greater East Asia sphere centering around Japan in order to attain prosperity among the peoples living in this bloc so that they may be able to carry on a long drawn-out war.

Now that the basic policies have been definitely established, it is to be hoped that the Government, by removing various difficulties and enduring whatever sacrifices necessary for its prosecution, will see through the plan thus formulated.

Greater East Asia Program Advances

(Continued From Page 1)

almost once a week regularly to scrutinize carefully various measures for the establishment of a New Order in Greater East Asia with an iron will and moral principle to fight through the current War of Greater East Asia to the bitter end.

"The mission of the First Section was to set up definitely the basic terms in connection with the construction of Greater East Asia and since its first meeting called on March 13, it held five subsequent discussions by May 1. The tentative plans drafted during these conferences were approved at the general meeting of the Greater East Asia Construction Council held today. In substance the construction of Greater East Asia is based on the spirit of Hakko Ichiu, enabling each country and race in Greater East Asia to find its proper place and thus to establish a New Order on the basis of moral principle.

To Raise Cultural Standards

"The object of the Second Section is to endeavor for the successful consummation of the War of Greater East Asia and to enhance the spirit of magnanimity in order to bring into being the gigantic task of building the Greater East Asia Sphere. At the same time, it is the mission of the Second Section to raise the cultural standard of various East Asiatic peoples.

"The Third Section, in order to realize the establishment of Greater East Asia by fighting through the current war, is to constitute the population policy. Since the first section meeting held on March 11, five subsequent discussions were held to date in this connection.

"The aim of the Fourth Section is to replenish the strength in prosecuting the current War of Greater East Asia and simultaneously, to complete an autarchic economy in Greater East Asia centering around Japan. The first conference of this section was held on March 19, after which five more meetings have been called. The tentative plans were decided on April 17 and approved at today's general meeting.

"The following four basic principles have been adopted for a Greater East Asia construction:

"1. The objective of the Greater East Asia economic construction is to build up a new economic order in Greater East Asia on the basis of the Hakko Ichiu principle and thereby to contribute to the building up of a new world economy. For this purpose, it is necessary to complete an autonomous defense economy necessary for the defense of Greater East Asia. The immediate policy is to concentrate on rapid increase of strength to execute the War of Greater East Asia and is to contribute to the establishment of foundation of this permanent and large scale construction.

Cooperation Stressed

"2. All nations in Greater East Asia should cooperate, thereby seeking their respective proper places, and develop man-power and resources in all regions to the end of replenishing the economic strength of Greater East Asia as a whole on a synthetic basis. The execution of economic policies in all regions should be formulated on the basis of actualities there, and efforts must be taken to strengthen and alleviate such policies with the development of the war situation.

"3. The Japanese Empire should make clearer the polity conception of the nation to steep it in the construction of a Greater East Asia economic sphere and to train and foster a sound and great spirit. At the same time, efforts must be made to reform the internal structure to meet the requirements. An epochal development of scientific technique also should be encouraged.

"4. All the nations in Greater East Asia should be awake to the fact that success or failure of a Greater East Asia construction bears upon the whole destiny of Greater East Asia and that they must share hardships and joy and cooperate closely."

Japanese Annihilate Burma Enemy Forces

(Continued From Page 1)

king has been destroyed, by the Burma defeat, the Anglo-American plan to launch a counter-offensive against Japan from Chungking likewise has been frustrated, the dispatch stated.

More British Difficulties

British difficulties have been heightened, moreover, by far-reaching consequences from illegal acts perpetrated by the British in their retreat from Burma, especially from Rangoon, the report said.

Aroused by these acts of the British, the Indian Congress Party has adopted an undisclosed resolution, but it was suppressed promptly by Marquis V. A. Johnstone-Hope, Governor-General of India.

Isolation from the anti-Axis Powers faces Chungking now that reliance upon Britain and America is impossible with the loss of Burma and sea-routes to the Anglo-American nations, the Nichi Nichi dispatch said, adding, the blockade of Chungking considerably accelerates the lowering of its resistance because of the lack of military supplies so essential in modern-day war.

Repercussions of the Burma defeat on the United States is not confined merely to the decision to disband the American Volunteer Corps in Burma this coming June, the report stated, adding, American hopes of getting strategic materials, such as tungsten, oil-paper and tin from Chungking positively has been destroyed, thus endangering United States and Chungking relations."

Nanking Police Body Created

C.P.S.

NANKING, April 22.—The Metropolitan Police Administration was inaugurated here today with Su Cheng-teh as Commissioner-General, who delivered an admonitory speech before the entire staff of the Police Administration immediately before his assumption of office.

Baguio Schools Opened

Domei

BAGUIO, Luzon Island, May 4.—With peace and order remarkably restored here Japanese national schools were recently opened. In the meantime the fever for learning Japanese is now in full swing among Filipino citizens.

CHINA NEWS URGES ASIA CULTURE SETUP

Hankow Meeting Favors Interchange and Promotion of Sino-Japanese Ideas

C.P.S.

SHANGHAI, April 23.—Commenting editorially on the First All-China Conference of the Sino-Japanese Cultural Association now being convened in Hankow, the New China Daily News today stresses the importance of the establishment of a basic culture for East Asit.

After relating that the present conference is being attended by 23 delegates from various parts of the country, the journal recalls that 44 proposals have been brought up for discussion, and that these concern besides the activities of the Association, the interchange and promotion of Chinese and Japanese cultures.

Meanwhile, broadcasting in Nanking on the opening day of the conference, President Wang Ching-wei urged the Chinese and Japanese peoples to strive for the elevation of East Asiatic culture and to promote and amplify the good points and remedy the defects of their ancient civilizations, especially to eradicate the corruption of individualism and the villainy of Communism.

"Civilization seems to be a very immaterial thing, but it is in reality the motive power for all human activities," the daily says. "The fact that the Great Powers did not partition China after her weakness was totally exposed in the Opium War was because of her ancient civilization. Instead Britain and America employed cultural enterprises as a means to make the Chinese people discard their own culture and absorb the superficial and coarse parts of Anglo-American civilization. This has resulted in many politicians and military-men in the country assuming an attitude of reliance upon Britain and America and abide by their biddings.

"If we wish to study modern Chinese politics, we have to take into consideration the influences of Western civilization and Communism. The former has brought about a Chungking regime which relies upon Britain and America, while the latter has produced the Yenan Communistic regime.

"In order to remedy this sorrowful plight of a divided China, it is essential to establish a basic East Asia civilization to meet the changed conditions resulting from the withdrawal of oppressive powers from this part of the world and the winning of a new life by the East Asiatic races."

The paper declares that while the suggestion of a total Western civilization for China is silly, a purely Chinese civilization alone is not sufficient and must be expanded so that it will take a share in the building up of a East Asia basic culture.

Although the various East Asiatic races have their own cultures, states that they have in common the spirit of the worship of the "Kingly Way," which is fundamentally different from Western civilizations and which will facilitate the establishment of a basic culture for East Asia.

Extraordinary Session Of Diet to Be Convoked

(Continued From Page 1)

Of the successful candidates 198 or 42.9 per cent were new men, 243 or 52.7 per cent members of the last House, and 20 or 4.4 per cent former House members. The successful recommended candidates numbered 378, or 81.9 per cent. There was a notable decrease in election offences.

4. The Leftist influences recessed and Rightist influences made marked gains as compared with the last two general elections. This is ascribable to the fact that the idea of bringing to holy war to a victorious conclusion has become diffused among the people.

Monday's meeting of the Rule Aid League of Diet Members was called for a discussion of the situation which has been brought about by the election of a new House of representatives.

Present at the meeting were six party managers, one full-time adviser, and two sectional chiefs.

There was an unreserved exchange of views on the question of forming a strong political force which would work for the adjustment of the nation's domestic structure after the general election.

Positive Policy Agreed On

The upshot of the discussion was agreement that a positive policy should be followed by the members of assisting in the formation of such a political force.

It was also decided to dissolve the league to permit the members to carry out the agreement.

These decisions will be submitted for approval at a series of meetings of the league today.

The agreement was to the following effect:

"Interpretation of the results of the general election shows that the most urgent need of the moment is for the establishment of an Imperial Rule Assistance Political Structure for the purpose of achieving completely the objectives of the War of Greater East Asia.

Inevitable is the formation of a powerful political force centering on the new Diet. We, too, are prepared to work positively to bring about such a force.

"We propose to dissolve the Rule Aid League of Diet Members with the approval of its various organs with the object of permitting the members to cooperate in the work."

U.S. SEEKS CONTROL OF INDIA'S DEFENSE

F.D.R. Suggests Appointment Of American General to Command Forces

D.N.B.

LISBON, May 3.—Through the New York Post, President Roosevelt has sent up a balloon d'essay which he apparently expects to lead to a solution of the confused situation in India and by which, moreover, he expects to furnish the United States with an extension of its sphere of power within the British Empire.

The proposal in question is to hand over the chief of command in India to some U.S. general. In this connection, the paper declared: "It is our opinion that a new offer should be made to India and this should be done not on the basis of control of India's defense by Great Britain but by the United States. We cannot believe that the Indians will raise any objection against such a proposal since they must have noticed China's enthusiasm about the appointment of General Stillwell to the Chief of General Staff."

The reason for this balloon d'essay presumably is not only the new Japanese victory in Burma but most probably the decisions of the working committee of the Indian Congress Party at Alahabad. These decisions not only surprised Washington on account of their lack of inclination toward any compromise but they also caused bitter disappointment. Up to now there were still some men in the U.S. Government, including Sumner Welles, who still hoped that a compromise might be reached between the Congress Party and the British Government with regard to the future joint war efforts.

The resolutions of the Congress Committee, however, exploded like a bomb from the blue, according to neutral observers in the United States. Notwithstanding all former protests especially on behalf of Nehru, it was decided at Washington to make another attempt in India with the purpose of pushing Great Britain further into the background in favor of the United States.

The threats, uttered by the New York Sun, to the effect that the events of the recent weeks had shown that the main obstacle in the way of bringing about an Indian Self-Government was not Great Britain but the incapacity of the Indian Parties to come to an understanding, culminated in the proposal for the establishment of a U.S. chief command in India. Moreover, on request of Roosevelt, it had been suggested to the General Agent of India in the U.S. Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai, by the Pacific War Council in Washington for the admittance of an Indian representative to this Council. This was confirmed by Reuter's Washington correspondent who said that the Chinese as well as the Indian problem was causing the greatest trouble at this moment to the Pacific War Council. He declared: "The problem with which the Allied nations are now confronted is to maintain the fighting power of the two countries. In order to enable India and China to fight, they must be furnished with airplanes as well as heavy war material.

"The geographical reasons which in the beginning were against a participation of India in this Council have become ineffective in the meantime from political as well as military considerations. Australia has been in the position to explain her views in the first sittings of the Council. Apparently this country received all necessary reinforcements in men and war material from the United States. Should, therefore, Girja Shankar Bajpai decide to submit to the Council the proposal of India's participation in the sittings of the Pacific War Council, it appears quite probable that he will receive the support from the majority of the Council.

'WOMEN, DONATE HAIR!' IS LATEST U.S. SLOGAN

Urgently Required for Construction of Airplane Instruments

D.N.B.

LISBON, May 3.—Women's hair is urgently required by the constructors of airplane instruments in the United States, according to American papers.

The hair must not be dyed and must have never been treated for permanent waves. Therefore, propaganda is being made by the Government for the bobbed hair fashion.

The hair, required by the industry, must be at least 14 inches long. Those who want to sacrifice their hair must offer it to the industry which will pay for it and hand the money to the Red Cross. The owner of the hair will be given a certificate which states that the hair has been placed at the disposal of U.S. war production as "strategical material."

Mitani Invited by Laval

Domei

VICHY, May 3.—Takanobu Mitani, Japanese Ambassador to France, together with Japanese members of the Mixed Commission of the Tripartite Pact, visited Premier Pierre Laval yesterday afternoon. In the evening they were invited to a dinner party held by Premier Pierre Laval in their honor.

Tencho-Setsu Is Celebrated With Pomp And Ceremony in City of Bandoeng

The city of Bandoeng was lavishly decorated with Japanese flags on the occasion of Tencho-Setsu on April 29, according to a dispatch to the Miyako from Tatsuzo Ishikawa, member of the Naval Press Corps, and noted writer.

The auspicious occasion was officially celebrated in a ceremony held at the headquarters of the Army units in occupation of the city.

The ceremony was preceded by the destruction of enemy flags in an open space behind the city government buildings.

The heap of enemy flags surrendered by residents of the city was set afire. A large crowd, mostly native residents, watched the proceedings.

The ceremony started with all present making profound bows in the direction of the Imperial Palace. The singing of Kimigayo followed.

In the early part of the ceremony, the new Mayor of the city, a native resident, was officially installed in office.

When the ceremony was at an end, school children began parading the streets, with Japanese flags in their hands.

Another event was a procession of soldiers in army trucks. They sang Kimigayo in chorus as they sped along.

The sky was clear. It was so clear that it reminded the writer of a glorious autumnal day at home.

In front of a large board standing at the entrance to the city government building announcing the Imperial Birthday, native residents, men and women, young and old, formed a large crowd, and sang Kimigayo after they had listened to officials explain the significance of the day.

Mr. Ishikawa found Bandoeng a pleasant city although it had not completely recovered from the effects of war.

BRITANNIA NO LONGER RULER OF THE WAVES

Proof of Fact Seen in Dispatch Of U.S. Warships to Mediterranean

D.N.B.

MADRID, May 3.—The dispatch of the two American battleships, the Washington and the North Carolina, of 35,000 tons each, as well as of several American cruisers to the Mediterranean, as was announced by the London Daily Telegraph, is featured by the Spanish Press.

While the newspapers so far have refrained from commenting on the American measures, Spanish naval and army circles are pointing out that the dispatch of American battleships to the Mediterranean is clear proof that the British have ceased to be master of the Mediterranean and that they stand in urgent need of support by the United States.

The Spanish public is especially interested in the dispatch of the American warships to the Mediterranean area since Spain is one of the states bordering the Mediterranean. The further development of the situation is, therefore, awaited with keenest interest. Epecially it is asked by what route these warships expect to take to reach the Mediterranean, since it is believed impossible for battleships of this size to pass through the Suez Canal. It is pointed out in this connection to the danger arrising from the activity of German submarines and long distance reconnaissance planes.

In view of Spain's political situation, official circles in Madrid naturally maintain extreme reserve concerning this matter which, however, has created something like a sensation among the Spanish public.

REVISED SHIPPING CONTROL ORDINANCE APPROVED

Will Be Put Into Force on May 9—To Speed Shipbuilding Plans

The Government, at its Cabinet meeting Monday, decided on a draft Imperial Ordinance concerning the revised Shipping Control system, together with regulations governing its enforcement, according to Domei.

The draft of the revised ordinance was approved by the General Mobilization Commission toward the close of last year and is aimed at speeding up the new shipbuilding plans in order to meet the current shipping requirements and further, to prepare for the acquisition of hegemony in the world shipping business in the future.

The revised shipping control ordinance, which will be put in force on May 9, authorizes the competent Minister of State to adopt any measures necessary for adjustment and control of shipping business, shipbuilding enterprises, salvage business, ship's chandlery and all other enterprises relative with maritime affairs.

FUEHRER CONFERS TITLE TO INDUSTRIAL LEADERS

'Pioneer of Labor' Appellation Given to Porache, Heinkel And Funk

D.N.B.

BERLIN, May 3.—The title of 'Pioneer of Labor' was conferred by the Fuehrer on Professor Ferdinand Porache, the constructor of the German People's Car, Professor Ernst Heinkel, designer of the famous fighter airplanes, and Minister of Economics and President of the Reichsbank, Dr. Walter Funk, for shaping and safeguarding the German currency and the economic basis of German labor. This was announced today on the occasion of the celebration of the German Labor Day.

Germany, thus, has eight "Pioneers of Labor." The first was Dr. Krupp von Bohlen und Halbach, who has been at the head of the famous Krupp works for over 35 years. Others are Reich leader Max Amann, the well-known airplane designer; Professor Willi Messerschmidt; Reich Post Minister, Dr. Wilhelm Ohnesorge; and the famous inventor and industrialist, Dr. Robert Bosch.

ELECTION RESULTS HAILED IN GERMANY

Indicate Japan's Undaunted Will and Resolve to Execute War Successfully

Domei

BERLIN, May 3.—The results of the 21st General Election in Japan have been hailed in the political circles here as a positive manifestation of the undaunted will and resolve of the Japanese people to carry out the Greater East Asia War to a successful conclusion.

With the perfect coordination of the people becoming an extremely important factor in the war situation, which has now embarked upon the attribution stage, the full cooperation shown by the Japanese people with the Government in having elected more than 80 per cent of officially recommended candidates for the Diet is regarded as a decisive approach of Japan toward victory.

Meanwhile, journals this evening were devoting large space to the detailed reports of the Tokyo election side by side with Japan's capture of Mandalay.

Cruelty of Allies On Timor Exposed

(Continued From Page 1)

and the scene after the destruction made us furious.

"In sharp contrast to the leniency shown by the Japanese Forces toward enemy prisoners, the enemy's cruel treatment of us was beyond description.

"To say nothing of the inhabitants, almost all of the 500 Portuguese and 1,000 Chinese residents have returned to Deli and are now engaging in the reconstruction of the city in close cooperation with the Japanese.

"Above all, Portuguese residents, admiring the strictness of the dicipline of the Japanese Forces, are pursuing their occupations without fear and are showing a cooperative attitude toward the Japanese.

"Enemy troops which were forced to flee into the mountains frequently attempted to disturb our reconstruction work through guerilla tactics.

"We must pay heartfelt thanks and respects to the efforts of the Japanese Army and Navy which are guarding the Island, especially in view of the importance of the Island as an advanced base in the Southern Regions."

INTERNAL UPRISINGS MOUNT DAILY IN IRAN

Kurdes Causing Trouble—Regular Troops Still Fighting With Insurgents

D.N.B.

ROME, May 1.—The Soviet Russian and British military occupation of Iran has led to serious riotings and there is disintegration of business life in that country, the Tribuna writes in an article from Istanbul. Moreover, the uprisings of the Kurdes was gaining ground, said the message.

It stated that ambulances were carrying wounded every day proving that the regular Iranian troops were still fighting the insurgents. The latter in possession of mountainous country were continually attacking Russian outposts capturing men and arms. Some troops even refused to march against the insurgents and the British as well as the Soviet Russians were trying hard to induce the Iranian Government to send further troops. This was, moreover, affecting the transport system of the country which was already overburdened by shipments for the British and the Soviet Russians.

Meanwhile, a state of siege existed in the whole territory occupied by the Soviet Russians. The slightest suspicion sufficed to arrest persons and send them into exile. The hatred of this Soviet oppression was unanimous.

The representative of the Chicago Tribune reported that he passed through an Iranian village consisting of clay huts while the Russian soldiers were living in granaries and in inns. A Russian officer, General Novakov, told him that in his opinion Chancellor Adolf Hitler would not attack the Caucasus or the oil fields before the end of spring. The general declared that Chancellor Hitler would try above all to destroy the Soviet armies in the south in order to clear the way to Astrachan. Consequently, he said the greatest danger for the Democracies would be the isolation of the Soviet armies by an offensive toward the Caspian Sea. The paper, furthermore, stated that some of the Polish officers in the Red Army were women, who received the same food as men.

Peruvian Chief Off for U.S.

Domei

LISBON, May 3.—Manuel Prado, Peruvian Prime Minister, left Lima today by U.S. warplane for Washington at the invitation of President Roosevelt, according to dispatches received here today from Lima.

Oikawa Arrives in Moji

Lieutenant-General Genshichi Oikawa, acting Director-General of the China Affairs Board, accompanied by members of his suite, arrived at Moji on Sunday morning after a 20-day inspection tour of central and north China and Mongolia.

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RAJAH GOVERNMENT URGED FOR INDIANS

Only Way Independence Can Be Gained, Says Writer

The independence of India can be materialized only by the restoration of the Rajah government, the revival of the traditional national religion and the salvation of the native soldiers from the hands of the British, declares Nobuo Toge, in his article entitled "The Ways and Means for the Reconstruction of Greater India" appearing in the May number of the Nippon Hyoron, a popular vernacular monthly. His article follows:

Before India was conquered by Britain, it had been under the government of the Rajah or Kings from time immemorial. Naturally, there had been established a tradition of royalty. Indian culture may be said to have developed with this royalty as its center.

The race who developed that brilliant and lasting religious culture in the basin of the Indus 50 centuries ago, was governed by a powerful dynasty, without which that race could never have developed and maintained its characteristic culture for, such a long period of more than several centuries as it did.

The Veda culture, generally called Brahmanism at present, which flourished at about 1,000 B.C., was enabled to develop solely by the solid political system of the dynasty that governed the people at that age. It is also to be noted that Gautama, the founder of Buddhism, was a royal prince and naturally his religion for the salvation of humanity was meant for nothing but the spread of royalty.

Precepts of King Asoka, which are now retained on pillars of temples and precipices in numerous places in India, manifest the morals of benevolence and humanitarianism given in accordance with the principle of Buddhism. These monumental inscriptions tell of the good administration of the Mauria Dynasty.

Moreover, Ramaya and Mahabarata, two great epics of the Indian people, describe the benevolent rule of King Rama, the incarnation of Vishnu, an Indian deity, and the warfare fought among the kings and princes.

Protectors of Law

Various codes, including the code of Manu, deal with the administration of kings who were considered to be the protectors of law. The literary classics which flourished during the period from the fifth to the 11th century were all written by the poets of the courts, and show the cordial relationship that existed between the ruler and subjects.

Works of fiction which have long been very popular among the peoples were compiled for the purpose of teaching the young princes in politics and morals in the forms of metaphor.

As exemplified above, Indian culture, in all of its artistic and scientific departments, was developed with the dynasties as its centers.

According to the traditional conception of the Indians, the Rajah is considered to be the follower as well as the protector of law. The "Darma" or law means not only law but also religion. Therefore, the Rajah is considered to be not only a political organ but at the same time the pillar of the national religion or the incarnation of God. Thus, the Rajah and the throne, symbolized by various goddesses and the gods such as Shiva and Vishnu, are in an inseparable relationship. This fact constitutes the fundamental principle of the life and culture of the Indians.

The invasion of the Turks into India, which began at the end of the 10th century, together with Mohammedanism which they brought with them, exerted a tremendous influence on the national life of India. However, the various religions and literature that were prevalent in the period between the end of the 12th century and the beginning of the 19th century, invariably show the aspiration of the Indians toward their original gods and toward the brilliant prosperity of the dynasties of yore.

The Kingdoms of Sikhs and Maharatta owe their prosperous development much to the religious movement that was prevalent at the time of the founding of these kingdoms. This fact presents another evidence showing that the politics of India were characteristic in their close connection with religion.

Three Prerequisites

In short, India can enjoy a healthy national condition only when royalty, religion and the people are connected in one unity. The easiest way to destroy the national unity of India, therefore, is to separate these three and annihilate them severally.

Great Britain deliberately massacred or assassinated countless Rajahs during the period from 1757 to 1858. Moreover, the Britishers forced English as the educational language for higher grade schools, thereby terminating the traditional national culture of India and replacing the national religion with foreign abstract doctrines.

It is generally recognized that these races native to the north, central part of India were particularly courageous and devoted to the cause of their royalties. The present Indian army is organized mostly by the descendants of those races.

However, they were hostile to one another and this defect was cunningly utilized by the British. The British gradually encroached upon the territories of the Rajahs in this part of India, peacefully incorporating those strong and courageous armies. Employing those races, the British succeeded in conquering not only the whole of India but also Burma, Malaya and a part of China. Furthermore, they used the Indian soldiers in the battle-fields in West Asia, Africa and Europe at the time of the World War 1.

In the current war, Britain is going to sacrifice the last man of the Indian troops before the gunfire of the efficient Japanese Forces.

In this way, the Great India, the glory of Asia has been deprived in a short period of some two centuries of its territory, its rulers and its religion.

Must Be Restored

First, the royal government must be restored in India.

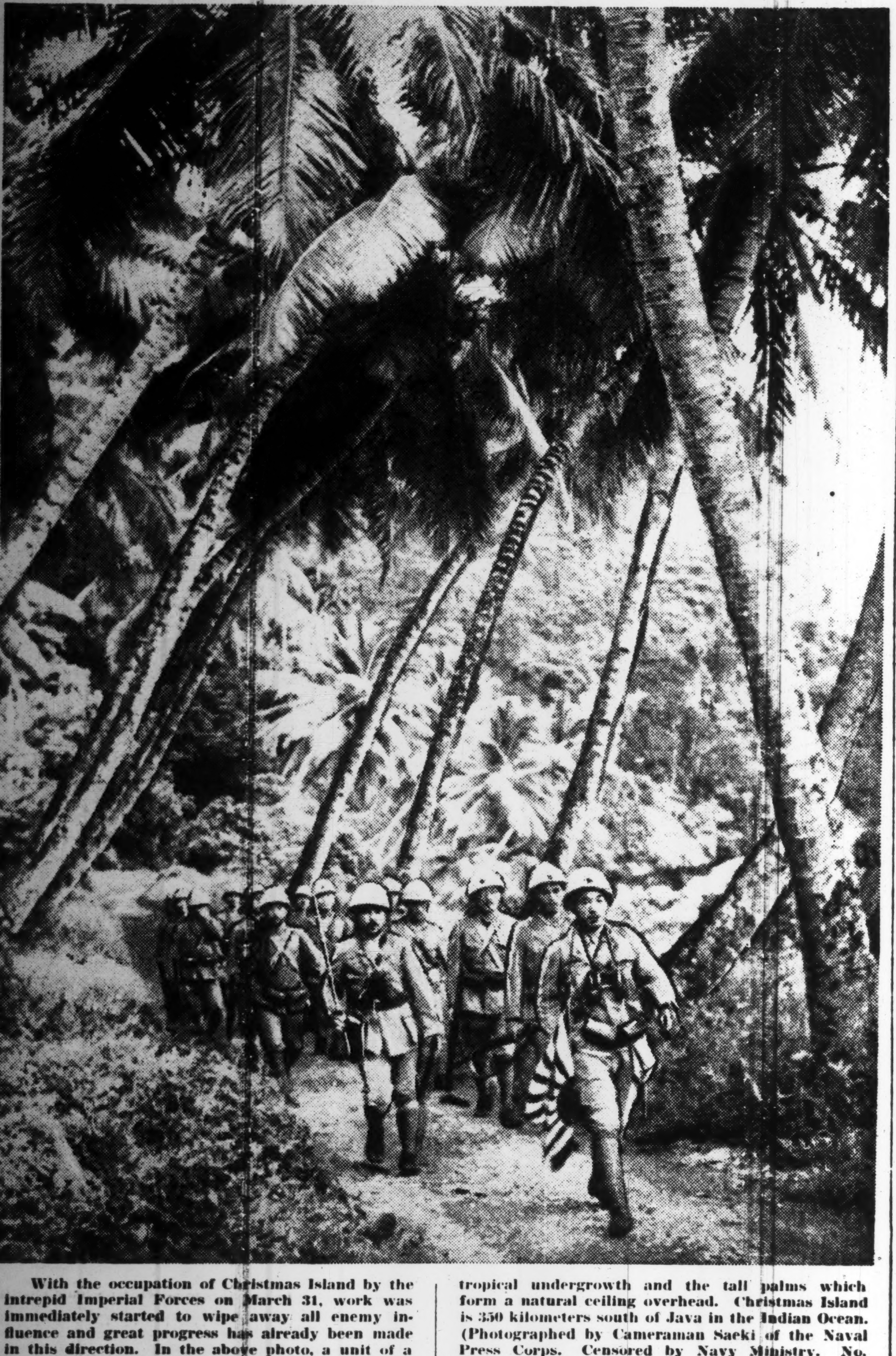
Secondly, traditional national religion should be revived.

Thirdly, those loyal races, such as the Rajput, Sikhs and Mohammedans, who are characteristic in their devotion to the nation's cause, must be recovered from the venomous hands of the British.

The independence of India will never be satisfactorily accomplished if any one of these three points are not materialized. The task is, however, extremely difficult to accomplish not to say impossible. Britain and America are now desperately trying to prevent those three plans from being realized.

All the Japanese people, as well as the Indians, should bear in mind that the British and the Americans are cruel enough to scorch the last patch of India and to sacrifice the last Indians solely to maintain their own illegally-obtained properties.

Mopping-Up on Christmas Island



With the occupation of Christmas Island by the intrepid Imperial Forces on March 31, work was immediately started to wipe away all enemy influence and great progress has already been made in this direction. In the above photo, a unit of a Naval Landing Party is on a mopping-up expedition. Note the picturesque highway cut through tropical undergrowth and the tall palms which form a natural ceiling overhead. Christmas Island is 350 kilometers south of Java in the Indian Ocean. (Photographed by Cameraman Saeki of the Naval Press Corps. Censored by Navy Ministry. No. 571)

CULTURAL ORGAN TO GIVE PRIZES FOR BEST ESSAY

Results to Be Announced on December 8—Deadline of Articles June 30

The Society for International Cultural Relations announced on Monday that it has decided to offer prizes for articles regarding the cultural construction of the Greater East Asia, reports Domei.

The articles will be solicited from the public under the title of "Cultural Co-Prosperity of the Greater East Asia," with a prize of ¥2,000 and of ¥500 to be given respectively for the best two articles.

The articles should not be longer than 25,000 words and they should be submitted to the office of the Society by June 30.

The results will be announced on December 8 this year and the prize winning articles will be translated in various Asiatic languages.

Woman Writer Raps Bachelorhood; Urges Marriage of Boys at 17 and Girls at 15

From a eugenic standpoint and from that of increasing the nation's population, an unusual theory of early marriage of boys at 17 to 18 years of age and girls at 15 to 16 has been advocated by Mrs. Kyo Kiuchi, one of the three members of the Central Cooperative Council, who returned recently from an inspection tour of about a month from Manchoukuo. She explained her theory to the following effect to the Hochi reporter.

"I have always regretted that the marrying age in our country has been so retarded. In the olden days, boys were married at about 17 or 18 to girls of 14 to 15 years of age.

"Yet at present, young men of over 30 still stick on to their bachelor's life and women nearing 30 still keep themselves unmarried. Of course, the economic conditions of today has something to do with this late marriage but it makes no sense whatsoever. I need not tell you whether such persons feel themselves worthy of having been born into this world. They themselves can tell you.

"This condition exists more in the cities than in the farming districts. The students of course, are out of the question.

"As is said in an ancient proverb, 'Fools do only foolish things in their idle time,' the workers in the various industries will come to lead worthless lives should they remain single long past their marriageable age.

"The men will chase after pleasures, and the women will lead irritable and empty lives day in and day out. With such conditions prevailing, it is impossible to increase the industrial output of the nation that is now on its way to construct a Greater East Asia.

"For this reason, I say that boys should marry at the age of 17 or 18 and girls at 15 or 16 to become self supporting individuals of society.

"Early marriage will not only increase the nation's population but it will put a stop to the unhealthy bachelor's life and lead the young men and women to wholesome constructive lives of wartime Japan. The benefit they will receive from the eugenic standpoint need not be mentioned."

JAPANESE FORCES DEAL FATAL BLOWS TO REDS

Chinese Communist Troops in Shantung-Hopeh Border Face Defeat

The Japanese mopping-up campaign, starting on April 29, against 50,000 Chinese communist forces in the Shantung-Hopeh border regions is now successfully going on, according to a Nichi Nichi field dispatch received from Shantung Province.

The journal reported that the Sugimoto, Kawamura, Sado and other units yesterday attacked about 2,000 Chinese communist troops belonging to the newly-organized Fourth Communist Army in the neighborhood of Wei-hsien, Hopeh Province, and gave them an annihilating blow.

Meantime, it reported that the Nakamura, Kawakubo, Hikiji and other units yesterday fought a large number of communist troops at a point 12 kilometers west of Pu-hsien, Shantung Province, inflicting on them heavy losses.

So far, the Chinese communist troops suffered 2,706 killed, while 574 were made prisoners. Booty gained by the Japanese units, included 788 rifles and other arms as well as ammunition.

MARTIAL ARTS MEET COMMENCES IN KYOTO

3,000 Experts Will Participate In 5-Day Fixture in Kyoto

The 1942 five-day meet of the Dai Nippon Butoku-Kai (Martial Arts Society) was opened in the Martial Arts Hall, Kyoto on Monday with some 3,000 high ranking experts of the arts participating, reports Domei.

Prior to the opening of the meet, a solemn martial arts ceremony was held at the Heian Shrine from 8 a.m. with Shohei Fujinuma, chief director of the society, attending as a proxy of the President. At 8:30 a.m. the opening ceremony of the meet was held.

From 11 a.m. practice in such military arts as archery, judo, karate, criminal-biding art, etc.

The schedule of the five-day meet follows:

Monday: Archery. Tuesday: Judo, archery, marksmanship. Wednesday: Fencing, bayonet exercise. Thursday: Fencing, marksmanship. Friday: Fencing.

VIVID PICTURE GIVEN OF DESERT WARFARE

German Officer Tells of Great Hardships Opposing Forces Have to Face

Special

BERLIN, May 1.—A graphic description of warfare in the Libyan desert is given by Colonel Baron von Wechmar, a German officer who took part in the fighting, in the following article.

Explaining in detail the various hardships the soldiers have to undergo, the writer paints a vivid pen-picture of life in the desert.

He also touches upon the successes the German forces are scoring, but in no way belittles the enemy who, he declares, is being beaten everywhere due to poor generalship. Colonel von Wechmar's article follows:

Battlefield Is Examined

In order to get an idea of what war in the deserts of Libya and Cyrenaica is like and to visualize the life of the soldiers entrusted with this task, let us look at the battlefield on which this war takes place.

To anyone who has not been "over there" it seems to be a war among palm trees and behind hedges of cactus plants. Camels walk side by side with tanks. Deeply veiled Arab women offer bananas, dates and carpets. Tank gunners sip genuine mocca in the shade of the blinds outside a cafe or take a refreshing swim in the pleasantly cool blue Mediterranean.

This however, is no desert war. True, there are palm trees, camels, natives and cafes, but hundreds of miles to the rear, in Tripolis or Benghazi, Misurata or Holms. At the front, the soldier sees nothing but desert, nothing but sand and sun in an ever rotating monotony.

Life in the desert is somewhat harassing. First, the soldier has to accustom himself to the enormous differences of night and day temperature. If at noon the thermometer shows 108 degrees in the sun, it might be just above the freezing point at night.

Then there is the Gibli, a hot sandstorm blowing from the South. Coming up generally during spring and autumn, the Gibli is a veritable plague to man and beast. It blows up the desert sand with an indescribable force, scorching the skin and suffocating the soldier with its heat. And this fine sand penetrates everywhere. It settles in one's clothes, ears, nose and mouth. It is found in the cigarettes, in the bread and forms a hard crust on the food, which grates on the teeth. Sometimes the Gibli takes a hand in the fighting activities. Then it may happen that friend and foe clash at five meters' distance (you cannot see further than that) and victory is the reward of the better nerved and quickest-witted, which is practically always the well-trained German soldier.

Ice-Cold Garbi

If the hot Gibli has driven enough sand to the North, the ice-cold Garbi blows it all back. This sandstorm comes from the Mediterranean Sea and although it brings along a refreshing coolness, the flying sand dust is very disagreeable.

In these monotonous surroundings man begins to appreciate and value as friends the beasts with which he shares his life. Large herds of camels are to be found behind the front. White camels however, are very rare. With the exception of the Italian camel corps, noted for its proud bearing and bravery, to which also the late Duke of Aosta belonged, white camels are practically nowhere to be seen. Camel meat and that of gazelles was occasionally the only fresh meat available. Only Cyrenaica can boast of goats and cattle

Contrary to common belief snakes and scorpions in this region only bite when attacked. A far greater menace are the flies. Like sand, flies are everywhere. Hundreds and thousands of these sticky, obtrusive pests settle on one's plate clothes and even under the close-meshed net. To the fighting soldier therefore, a fly-swatter is nearly as important as his rifle.

Water is a precious commodity. In the desert, each water can has often to be hauled for hundreds of miles and by the time it has arrived at the front, the soldier is by no means the first to get his ration. The radiators of tanks and lorries are more important. Then the wounded must have their share. Finally the field kitchens must be supplied. What is left the soldiers are allowed to fill into their canteens. Little or nothing is left for a wash or a shave.

During the first days of the British November offensive, we were in a rather awkward position as regards food supply. The "iron rations" had to be taken out. But when practically nothing was left we were forced to play the robber baron of old.

Although the British supply columns were heavily protected by tanks, armored cars and artillery, hunger simply drove us to procure some of these precious victuals. From our point of view regrettable, but from a general point of view a notable fact is that the British commissariat also becomes more and more warlike. Instead of canned fruits, gin, whisky and the like, it provides merely corned beef and hard tack.

Better Supply System

German and Italian sailors would have to be superhuman beings if every supply ship was to arrive safely through the midst of the British Mediterranean fleet so to speak. Nevertheless the German-Italian supply system worked much better than the British admitted. If all the vessels which the British claimed to have sunk were actually at the bottom of the sea, Colonel General Rommel's armored forces would long ago have run short of munition, petrol, provisions and reinforcements. As it is however, Rommel's courageous army after having beaten back an attack by far superior British forces, now occupies again territories deep in eastern Cyrenaica.

Not only sandstorms and insects have to be fought, but also rain can be a formidable enemy. When the war began in Libya, it had not rained for three years. The riverbeds, called wadis, were completely dried out, plants and shrubs all scorched. All of a sudden however, it began to pour in sheets. Torrents and torrents of water gushed down and within a few seconds the wadis had turned into veritable mill-races. Whoever had put up his tent in one of the wadis had to make haste if he wished to save at least a part of his gear. Lorries which had been left standing in a wadi were whirled away and damaged beyond repair.

Some hours later however, nothing was left of the catastrophe. Sun and sand had done away with the water. Only the treacherous salt-lakes took longer to dry out.

Such are the "enemies" which Rommel's men have faced already for more than a year. In this fight against nature on one side and against Britain on the other, they have often raised the question as to what caused the greater trouble, the Gibli, thirst, heat or the Tommy? "The Tommy least of all" was the unanimous answer. No belittling of the enemy is thereby implied. But the British soldier is no more the tough and hard fighter of the last World War. True, he is a fairer adversary than the Soviet, who does not fight but murders, sometimes even himself. Yet he can hardly be compared to the World War soldier who wrestled for every muddy shell-hole in Flanders.

The German soldier in the desert has often asked himself: Why do we have to fight in this country? Why is it that three nations fight so hard for this drab and dreary piece of desert land?

Everything at Stake

If it were a question of the land only, every drop shed for it would be a criminal waste. Yet not land, but everything is at stake wherever the German soldier stands and fights. Germany's very existence is the prize for which he sheds his blood. If the British had gained a foothold in Tripolis and in French West Africa they would have had:

(1) A direct basis of attack against Italy, Crete and Greece (2) an undisturbed passage to Malta (as it is, however, transport on the way to Malta have to take the lengthy Cape route) (3) a base at the African West coast for the Americans (4) control of Mediterranean traffic up to Suez in the East and Gibraltar in the West (5) cooperation with de Gaulle in French Equatorial Africa, who is only waiting for the moment to join up with the British

For these reasons three nations struggle for predominance in Cyrenaica and Libya and the German soldier side by side with his Italian comrade carries on a hard and tiresome war against nature and against Britain.

During a battle of 80 days at the end of 1940, in which the British employed tanks, planes and ships, the Italians despite their heroic resistance were driven back across the Egyptian border. But Rommel saved the situation. Taking only a part of the German African army corps he attacked together with Italian forces British units near Agheila in western Cyrenaica and ended up by capturing Benghazi. After hard fighting Derna, the jewel of Cyrenaica at the Mediterranean coast, fell into Rommel's hands. He further encircled Tobruk, while already by Easter 1941 a German reconnoitring party had occupied Bardia.

Auchinlek Beaten

But the Tommy did not give up. By June 1941 he had returned with forces twice as large as before. His aim was to break through to the West-African coast. The ensuing tank battle lasted for three days, the British loosing more than 250 tanks. General Auchinlek had to return to Cairo, a beaten pseudo-warlord.

In November 1941, Churchill's great offensive "that knows no opponent" began. With forces ten times superior to German and Italian units, the British launched their attacks. But they found no resistance. No "opponent" was seen. By applying evasive and continually changing tactics, Rommel succeeded in completely wearing out the enemy. The whole British enterprise ended in the usual fiasco.

The reader would not get a correct idea of the desert war unless the man was mentioned, who is the soul and driving force of the German as well as of the Italian African army corps, namely, Colonel-General Rommel. Rommel's tank division, which owing to its efficiency had in France been called the "hush-hush division," has in Africa again proved its striking power. "Where there is a fight, there is Rommel" his men say and there is no one in the German African corps who does not every day experience the truth of this remark, especially on days when battle is raging.

The following illustrates Rommel's presence of mind: In the battle for Tobruk 20 British tanks had succeeded in breaking through the German line. The situation was critical. Then Rommel suddenly said: "How much have you left of your division, Wechmar?"—"Seven armored cars, one field kitchen, two staff cars, one motor ambulance, two motor lorries and two A.A guns, Sir!" "Where is the rest?" "On reconnaissance or flank-protection, Sir!"—There was a moment's pause. Possibly the general thought seven light armored cars no match for 20 heavy tanks. Then he pulled himself together and said: "Order your division or what's left of it to get a move on. I'll go in the first car because I know this territory better than you."

Charge!

With these words Rommel mounted his car and stood erect beside the driver. As Seidlitz had once done with his pipe, so Rommel waved his cap: Charge!—With terrific speed our division rattled down the hill towards the enemy. Seeing a thick cloud of dust approaching, the enemy opened up with all barrels. Thank heaven he did not realize that behind the seven armored cars at Rommel's right and left only a few trucks and two A.A. guns were following. The distance decreased. As they drove on, our tanks fired as hard as they could. I drove up to Rommel: "Sir the A.A. guns cannot keep up with us at this speed, they are already falling behind." —"I don't care" said Rommel, "beat up the dust, beat up the dust, that's all that matters"

Success was complete. The Tommy, misled by our persistent advance, by the enormous cloud of dust which gave the impression that more was coming, and by the incessant fire of our tanks, withdrew his forces, slowly at first, then quicker and quicker. Afterward our cooks were extremely proud of the fact that with their "Howitzer" they had taken an active part in this victorious attack.

This is a typical example of the difference between German and British leadership. On the one side is a general who, always at the front, masters the continually changing situations, makes his decisions and carries them out on the spot. On the other side a group of leaders with a far superior man-power and material at their disposal, but whose orders always arrive too late because they are not issued at the actual front but from headquarters often far away.

The desert war is a struggle of brains against brawn. Victorious however, is the man who has brains, whose headquarters are his open car and who carries his map in his pocket rather than spreads it out on the table behind the fighting lines.

THAI MISSION CHIEF SIGNS PALACE BOOK

Phya Phahol and Suite Make Farewell Calls to Cabinet Ministers

Lieutenant-General Phya Phahol Pholphayuha Sena accompanied by other members of the Thailand Congratulation Mission, at 9:30 a.m. on Monday proceeded to the Imperial Palace to sign his name in the visitors' book in view of his approaching departure from the capital, reports Domei.

At 9:50 a.m. they proceeded to the Omiya Palace for the same purpose.

They then paid a round of farewell visits to Premier and concurrently War Minister General Hideki Tojo, Foreign Minister Shigenori Togo, Navy Minister Admiral Shigetaro Shimada, General Gen Sugiyama, Chief of the Army General Staff, and Dr. Yoshimichi Hara, President of the Privy Council.

Lieutenant-General Phya Phahol and his suite then attended a luncheon party held in their honor by the various economic organizations.

Incompetent Leaders In America Criticized

(Continued from Page 6)

the helm of wartime Government, for the paper believes; "We seem to be following the precedent of the British in Greece and Crete. Those were Mr. Churchill's decisions. Messrs Roosevelt and Churchill seem to be two men of one mind."

The Chicago Tribune thus predicts that as long as Mr. Roosevelt stays in the saddle, the American forces will not be allowed to have even a breathing spell in their continuous retreat from their bases. In addition, they are sadly destined to withdraw from their last stronghold in Australia, as did the British from Greece and Crete with hundreds of thousands of casualties.

'Why Fight On'

Already the American people associate their President with losing battles and vice versa. Under such circumstances, how can war leaders in Washington expect to turn the surging tide of reverses in their favor? The war is already lost for the Americans. No wonder farsighted Americans are asking themselves "Why fight on? Why savagely sacrifice the lives of young men who are to shoulder the future burden of our country?"

After all, this is a losing war for America from the beginning. We ask: "Why do the Americans have to fight a futile war for a small group of war-profiteering financial cliques in Washington and on Wall Street in New York?"

Contemporary Japanese Literature

(Continued from Page 6)

ness, nonsensical and cheerful, she can be seen as the symbol of the literature of the Shinko Geijutsu Ha, literally the school of Newly-Risen Art, which prevailed at the time.

* * *

Yu Ryotanji was born in April, 1901, at the town of Sakura, in Chiba Prefecture. Graduating from a middle school in 1918, he lost his father in the same year. He was interested in natural science and aspired to the study of medicine. In 1922 he matriculated at the College of Medicine of Keio University, but left that institution in the middle of his college career. In 1928 the first two chapters of his Horo Jidai were chosen for publication in the Kozo in its April issue. The publication of his next work Apato no Onna-tachi to Boku to (Myself and Women of the Apartment) was followed by his achieving the position of an author of modernistic literature. In 1930 he resisted the Proletarian literary movement in the name of the Shinko Geijutsu Ha. Since then he has published such collected works as Apato no Onna-tachi to Boku to, Machi no Nansensu (Nonsense of the Streets), Horo Jidai (The Roving Age), Kagero no Kenchiku-shi (The Ephemeral Architect), Machi no Erochishizumu (Eroticism of the Streets), etc.—(K.B.S.)

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M. Jean DRANS,

Ancien Professeur a la Faculte des Lettres de l'Universite de Bangkok, Pensionnaire a la Maison Franco-Japonaise

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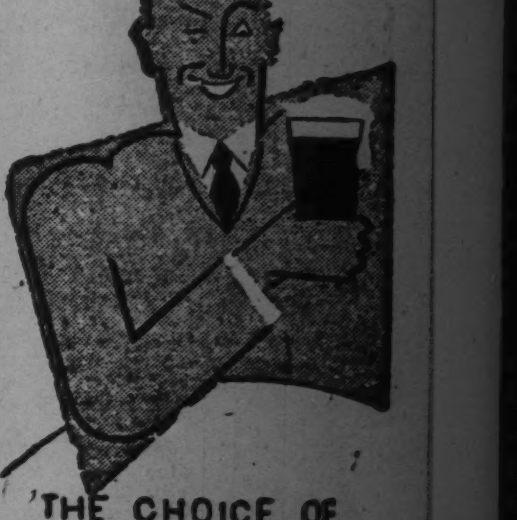

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THE THERAPOL

THEY who led to VICTORY

What is Strategy? Months of patient deliberation, or the decision of a moment? The accumulated wisdom of many or the word of one man? Read how the great generals of Japan's epoch-making wars led their people through to victory, and moulded the fate of the nation.

The skill and ability of Japanese generals, displayed in Japan's history-making wars—the Sino-Japanese War, the Russo-Japanese War, the China Affair, the War of Greater East Asia—are compared with that of the enemy generals by Major-General Chuon Sakurai in an article appearing in the Asahi Weekly. He writes:

Sino-Japanese War

"Let us begin with the Sino-Japanese War. In the latter part of September, 1894, when the heat was so intense that even the drab-looking slates over the Gembu Gate of Heijo looked aflame, the city of Heijo, Chosen, fell.

"Theoretically, the Chinese held a distinct advantage over our troops, for while we possessed no repeating-guns, they were making use of 13-shot magazine-rifles and machine-guns. So strange were these arms to our men that, having never heard of machine-guns, they mistook the sharp staccato sound for the beat of drums.

"Actually, however, despite the disadvantage we suffered in fire arms, we were steadily gaining ground. It was at this point that suddenly, unexpectedly, there appeared, fluttering in the breeze over the gate of the city which the enemy had been defending up to that moment, the lonely sight of the white flag of truce.

"The gate was thrown open so that our representatives might enter for subsequent negotiations under the sanctity of truce. Just as they were about to enter, there suddenly broke forth a deafening rumble of thunder. Louder and louder grew the roar interfering with preliminary negotiations between the Chinese general I Jyu-kei and Major General Naobumi Tatsumi.

Flag of Truce

"So violent became the noise that all transaction became virtually impossible. In sheer desperation, the Chinese general handed Major-General Tatsumi the following message: 'Since it is impossible to make due preparation for surrender in this thunder-lightning, let us postpone all arrangements until tomorrow.' There ensued heated pros and cons, the one side insisting on immediate capitulation, the other on postponement.

"In the midst of this verbal controversy, Tatsumi, looking casually up at the white flag still flying in the wind, chanced to see enemy guns trained upon his men. With lightning quickness he cut short the discussion, withdrew to Botandai, and consequently planned his course of action.

"Keen-minded, the Major-General guessed the subterfuge behind the wily general's violative use of the flag of truce; he saw in his trickery the blind for seeking an opportunity to retreat. With this in mind Tatsumi dispatched a section of men to waylay the enemy at Urusan and Gishu, which he surmised to be on their route of escape. Unaware of this strategy, the Chinese soldiers took to flight, walked into the trap and were virtually annihilated by a concentrated attack of cannon, guns, and bayonets.

Chinese General Dies

"It was in this battle that the enemy territorial commandant General Zwa Po-kei was killed and his assistant, General Ye Zi-cho, effected his escape. It was in this battle, instigated by the far-sightedness of Major-General Tatsumi, that the territorially important city of Heijo fell into the hands of the Japanese. To the prestige of General I Jyu-kei who, with General Sung Ching, were considered the leading generals in this war, not only the loss of a strategically important position but the death of General Zwa Po-wei proved an irreparable blow.

"From a broad standpoint, the generals were great only to the extent that they were imitating the tactics of the historically famous General Chyang Bi. In actual fighting, they were sluggish and inconsistent, their tactics deceptive and irresolute. Like those of their predecessors of the celebrated Heijo battle, the military strategy of the enemy generals in the present incident is shallow, tricky, and superannuated.

"There were, however, some noted Chinese generals like Generals Ye Zi-cho and Ma Chen-chyung, who, however great, were, after all, like General Zwa Po-kei, merely confirmed students of the famous tactician of some 2,500 years ago, Sun Wu. Their superannuated tactics could not vie with the superiority of new knowledge employed by Generals Aritomo Yamagata, Iwao Oyama and Soroku Kawakami, by General Motoharu Yamaji, who captured Port Arthur in a single day, and by Major-General Nogi, who 10 years later wrested the same Port Arthur from Russian control.

80-Year Old Generalissimo

"However, in all fairness, due homage must be paid to the 80-year-old generalissimo of the Chinese Army Sung Ching, who fought valiantly to rally from an ever-increasing series of defeats, and to the Commander-in-Chief of the Chinese Navy, Admiral Ding Ye-chyang, who, unable to tolerate the stigma of his defeat at Wei-hai-wei, committed suicide. These were valorous men, courageously fighting for a cause in which they believed. These were men with honor at stake, men who, unlike the ever-fleeing British general, Wavell of the current hostilities, never knew the meaning of fear.

Boxer Rebellion

"In 1900 the Boxer Rebellion took place, a rebellion against foreign missionaries in northern China. It was during this episode that, like Admiral Ding Ye-chyang, Governor-General You Ru of Chili killed himself in reparation for the Boxer's successive defeats. The spirit that enabled him to offer his life in restitution for his failure and that spirit that gave to General Gort immeasurable satisfaction upon receiving decorations for his bravery in escaping from the Dunkirk debacle need not here be compared, for to do so is to insult the intelligence of the reader.

"The Boxers numbered over 130,000 in that uprising, while the Allied Powers represented by Russia, America, England, France, and Japan retained a joint force of about a quarter of a million. Although Japan figured in less than one-tenth the total, the actual fighting in rush attacks was left almost wholly to the Japanese force.

"They were practically forced to drag the British soldiers by the necks in order to keep them from falling behind and from sneaking behind others. Even in the field of strategy, all tactics were left in charge of Lieutenant-General Motoomi Yamaguchi of the Fifth Army Division.

Western Commanders

"The most eloquent of the allies were the American and the British commandants—an eloquence which rose to its height in theoretical discussions, but which somehow lost voice in actual fighting. Silent but most effective were the Japanese soldiers, whose duty it was to charge the most difficult positions, who, through their intrepidity, brought about the final victory.

"Of peculiar note is the fact that it has been Japan's destiny thus far to oppose fighting forces far larger than hers and to emerge the victor. The policy of the Chinese, American, British and Dutch seems to be to avoid encountering an out-numbering force, to retreat if defeat seems inevitable. Against such palpable strategy Japan's policy is to attack. Therein lies the strength of her tactics.

"In the Russo-Japanese War of 1904-5, General Kropatkin proved to be no match for the capable Marshal Oyama. It was Kropatkin who, in conceit, declared that should war occur, to defeat the Japanese Army would be as simple as tearing up paper. To the then War Minister Terauchi, he insolently boasted that he could occupy Tokyo in no time with an army of three million. Bitter, indeed, must have been the defeat to this general, whose confusion and muddle-headedness were greatly instrumental in the loss of the war.

Russian Retreat

"The other generals counted for less. It was General Grippenburg, the Second Division Commandant, who after the battle of Kootuling wired headquarters: 'Because this campaign clearly indicates failure and defeat, it is advisable to withdraw to Mukden, and thence to Harbin,' and who subsequently fled.

"In the China Affair, the names of General Sung Che-yuan and General Feng Chih-an come to mind but the former has long since been dead and the latter vanished into oblivion. Of the remaining ones Generals Chen Cheng, Hu Tsao-nan, Ku Shu-tang, and Liu Chih, known as the four Devas of the Chinese generals, not one can put into actual operation that which they can outline upon the maps.

China Affair

"When the China Affair developed into the War of Greater East Asia, the Chinese generals, realizing the hopeless mess they had made, hoped that it might be remedied by the Anglo-Americans.

"Great though their disappointment was, it could not equal that which must have filled the hearts of the Americans and the British.

"Like the Chinese who were unable to apply practically the theory of military strategy, General MacArthur erroneously calculated Japanese tactics. Where he judged that Japan would land on the eastern shore, being nearest to Manila, the Imperial Forces landed in the north. Greatly alarmed, he dispatched a large portion of his army north to counter check the advance. He was more than dumbfounded when the Japanese troops landed in the side and consequently captured Manila.

Malay Campaign

"In the Malay campaign, where the British had never dreamed of Japanese advance through the jungle, they penetrated its 1,100 kilometers with resolute will. So surprising was the attack that the British troops held in reserve were caught napping before the native soldiers were attacked in the front line. To stop the intensity of the onrush was beyond the power of General Percival; it permitted no means for the British to employ brutal measures of pursuasion upon the unwilling natives.

"Led by the capable generalship of Generals Shunroku Hata and Jiro Minami on the continent, Count Hisaichi, Terauchi and Lieutenant-Generals Tomoyuki Yamashita, Takashi Sakai and Hitoshi Imamura in the south, aided by the valor of officers and men, Japan has successfully executed her singular tactics of campaign.

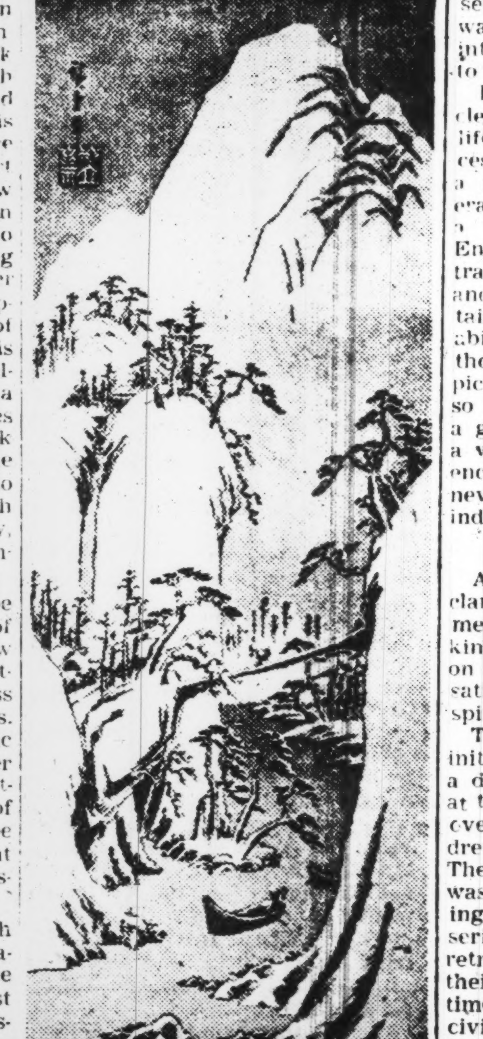
HIROSHIGE'S PRINTS

Yone Noguchi

I always think that the color-prints of Japan had at least two occasions when they revealed their technical excellence. One was the time they appeared with mosquito nets as pictorial property; the other was the occasion of snow scenes. Mosquito nets minutely carved, in sea-green color, are delightful indeed. I know that even the work of Kunisada, when composed with them, is not without a charm and beauty that makes us forget his poor handling of the figures. Where is there another example of art like Hiroshige's prints of snow scenes, I should like to know, in which a technique, simple almost to the extreme, works such amazing magic? "Snow Gorge in the Upper Stream of Fujikawa," the print supposed to be the companion piece of "Monkey Bridge in Moonlight," is the best example of them. Although the artist adapted to it a certain method from the landscapes of the "Southern School," the work is quite effective on account of the printing technique clearly used to advantage. Not depending so much on pigments, it has, I should say, a certain advantage over the Monkey Bridge print.

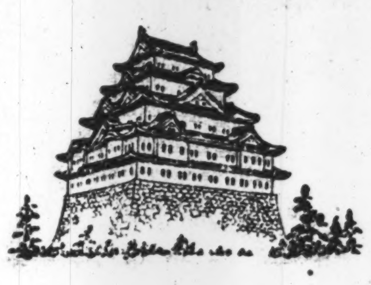
Of course this magic should be attributed to the cleverness of carvers and printers. I know a few examples of Hiroshige's hand painting in snow that fail to impress one as effectively as those in prints. And when we see that the artistic effect of "Snow Gorge in the Upper Stream of Fujikawa" is differentiated according to its condition of printing, we can realize that the final technique of making a print flat or solid, rich or poor in expression, rested with the printer.

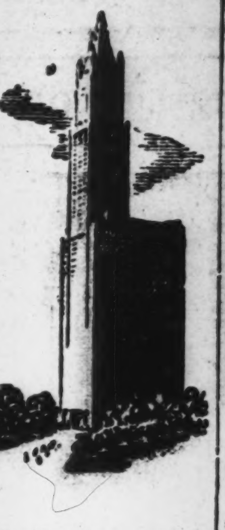
Hiroshige was born in the ninth years of Kansei (1797), when Utamaro, a great painter of female beauty and of the harem, had just finished the work on which his present fame rests. Hiroshige's birthplace was the compound of the fire-brigades at Yayosugashi, Edo (present Tokyo). Here, his father, Genemon, lived as one of the officials, who, after serving 25 years, resigned the post to Hiroshige when the boy was but 13 years old.



CULTURAL ART

East and West





PART I

To students of Japan and things Japanese, Study of Artistic Japan, which recently appeared on the book market, is of unusual interest, casting a new light on the Japanese spirit and art. Tsuneyoshi Tsutsumi, art critic and author of the book, has made a comparative study of Japanese and Western cultures, and explains with marked accuracy the elusive aspects of Japanese spirit and art by comparing them with various phases of Western cultural life.

In the light of this fact, the book is particularly readable to foreigners unfamiliar with the cultural life of the Japanese people. It affords the readers a basic knowledge of the relation between the Japanese spirit and art. The following is a translation of the first chapter under the subhead of "The Japanese Spirit and Art."

Japanese Characteristics

It is generally agreed that the Japanese people are of a sentimental rather than of a rational temperament. This does not imply that they lack the faculty to think rationally; however, it is not too much to say that as a whole, they are neither captious nor given to theorizing. Often times they become obstinate and unyielding in their resolve to accomplish an aim, but in such an instance, they are usually stimulated more by their feelings than the dictate of their will which is usually well keyed-up to reason.

Some people criticize the Japanese as being excitable, having no sustained will power, but the utilitarian view does not always hit its mark. Undeniably there is something beautiful in Japanese sentiment, something which has been of great advantage to that race in the past. Whatever may be the case, the Japanese may take pride in themselves for the beauty of their emotional life. It is a strong point of the Japanese race.

The persons who subscribe to this view may be willing to study various topics relating to the Japanese; such as Japanese characteristics, the Japanese spirit and the special features of Japanese culture in the light of Japanese art, for since art is a concrete expression of emotional life, it speaks the reality of the Japanese race untrammeled by any unwarranted ideology.

Japanese Art

What is meant by Japanese art, is seemingly an easy question to answer. In reality such is not the case. In the Western countries, art is fairly well defined by a line of demarkation between art and culture. According to the Western interpretation, culture, excepting art, has its own practical mission, its own aim which is directly related to the practical conditions of life.

Art, however, is independent of daily life. For instance, an artist proposing to paint a picture which he has in mind, attains his aim when that picture is completed. Art itself is the objective in this case, for the picture was produced, not to elevate the aesthetic taste of the people or to inspire the art appreciation among them, but purely for art's sake.

The Japanese do not view art from this point of view. It is highly questionable whether Japanese art can ever be separated from the general cultural life of the people. This problem has never been considered seriously in the past, for it has always been assumed that the western interpretation of art could be applied to Japanese art as well.

If in Japan the world of art is clearly defined as a part of cultural life, there should have been of necessity, a word to define it. As a matter of fact, before the Meiji era (1868-1911), there never existed a word which corresponds to the English word "art." "Bijitsu" is a translation of the English "fine arts," and "geijitsu" which denotes a certain category of art is, in all probability, adopted from China. Although there are such words as picture, sculpture, architecture and so forth in the Japanese language, a general term which covers art as a whole has never existed, an evidence that the Japanese people have never thought of the realm of art independently from their daily life.

Japanese Spirit

Another point which must be clarified in this connection is the meaning of "Japanese spirit." All kinds of views have been advanced on this subject, but none have yet satisfactorily explained the Japanese spirit as a whole.

The term "Japanese spirit" was initiated when Japan, consequent to a dispute with the Western nations at the general meeting of the League over the Manchurian Incident, withdrew from the League of Nations. The break with the Western Powers was an epoch-making event, plunging the Japanese into a period of serious reflection, introspection, retrospection and speculation over their national destiny. Up to that time, Japan, respecting Western civilization, endeavored to learn from it by following the examples set by the Western Powers. However, at the general meeting Japan adopted an attitude entirely opposed to the West; The situation proved a powerful stimulant to the Japanese national consciousness, and to meet the demand of these tense circumstances the term Japanese spirit was coined.

"We have such a term as Yamato-damashi—Soul of Japan. Undoubtedly, this is a great spiritual asset for Japan, but the thought element here contained is rather extenuating, expressing only the state of being of the intrepid Japanese heart.

The term Japanese spirit was initiated, perhaps, in contradistinction to the Western spirit and civilization. Although the Japanese may have some idea of what is meant by Japanese spirit, it is by no means an easy task to clarify it in definite words. As a matter of fact, any amount of explanation or argument over it in the written or spoken Japanese language is not comprehensive enough to cover the real significance of the term.

Japanese spirit must be considered in close relation with Japanese culture. According to the writer's view, it is that spirit which has molded Japanese culture to its present stage of development. The birth of Japanese culture with all its unique features was made possible because the presence of this spirit acted as its motive power.

How may we find the Japanese spirit in Japanese art and why may we find it more clearly in art than in any other aspect of Japanese culture. If one were to take the Japanese spirit in the sense as stated in the foregoing paragraph, and try to point it out in a school of thought, he would be bound to encounter all kinds of difficulties.

Historic Influence

It is true that he may find it in some ancient records, such as the Nihon Shoki (Chronicle of Japan) and the Kojiki (Chronicle of Ancient Matters), but the Nihon Shoki is considerably affected by the Chinese trend of thought. At any rate, though such old records may explain the origin of the Japanese spirit, they are hardly adequate to explain the spirit which has organized Japanese culture into a constant whole.

In Japanese art, however, there is ever something peculiar to Japan for it is the concrete expression of the feeling of the Japanese people. There was a time once when Japanese art was constantly affected by Chinese and Indian influences, but as time went on and the Japanese artist became more proficient and independent in his profession, he began to manifest in his handiwork his racial characteristics, spontaneously and naturally. At first his racial traits were hindered by foreign influences, but in due course of time they eventually and inevitably manifested themselves in the object he produced, for after all, that which foreign influence could affect was no more than technique and method of presentation.

Paintings

Take, for instance, paintings in black and white, which came to Japan from China during the Ashikaga period (1333-1574). While it was being practiced in Japan, it became inevitably a thing Japanese. The Japanese artist tried to learn the art of painting in black and white by copying Chinese pictures of landscape, the like of which he never saw, but in due course of time he began to assert his craving for painting pictures of familiar Japanese landscapes or those which might express the Japanese atmosphere. In this way the sum and substance of his pictures became inevitably Japanese.

The same is true, for instance, with stage performances. The stage, historically speaking, may be said to have originally come from China, but the Noh and the Kabuki drama as they are now staged in Japan have undergone such a vast change during the past centuries that it has become practically impossible for the average Japanese to feel any Chinese influence in them. They are now genuinely Japanese. In the same way, the Japanese disposition, temperament and character are sure to find their expressions in other Japanese art objects.

Literature

But this is not the case with old documents in the world of thought. The Japanese can hardly claim to possess a method of their own in expressing their thoughts. The Japanese classics came to Japan during the early stage of its civilization with the result that all the captious documents were written in Chinese until the advent of the Meiji Restoration of 1868, which marks the beginning of modern Japan. As a whole the Chinese were more advanced than the Japanese in their method of argument. The Japanese copied the Chinese method and they have been unable to free themselves from it as they have in the case of paintings in black and white.

When a trend of thought is written down definitely in Chinese characters, it does not permit a wide range of free interpretation beyond the scope of what is unequivocally written. But literature as an art is different. Its outline is sentimentally defined. Its thought substance is not binding to any theory or principle. This condition makes it convenient for one to find Japanese characteristics in Japanese literature.

In searching for the Japanese spirit in Japanese art, one will find the task very difficult if he limits his range of observation only to Japan. It is necessary for him to make a comparative study of Japanese and foreign cultures. Western culture is more convenient for this purpose than any other because there is a vast difference between it and Japanese culture and the contrast is naturally striking, rendering the observation of the distinctive cultures easier.

(To Be Continued)

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PROF. Dr. K. Nakajima, skin and blood disease specialist. English, French and German spoken. Hours; 9-12 a.m., 3-6 p.m., until noon on Sundays and holidays. 1 Ginza-nishi 5-chome, 2nd floor of Taya Store on street car line from Sukiyabashi, a few blocks from Imperial Hotel side entrance. Tel. 57-0315.

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SOUTHERN INDUSTRY EXPLAINED BY OKADA

Important Personages Attend Round-Table Conference to Discuss Sphere Matters

TO DEVELOP RESOURCES

Due to Urgency Will Not Wait To Establish National Policy Companies

The interests of Chinese overseas merchants and settlers in the southern regions now under Japanese occupation have very little cause to clash with those of Japanese and their services could be very well used to the benefit of all concerned, and the existing foreign concerns of non-enemy character, who are willing to cooperate with Japan, are welcomed in principle in the southern regions, it was intimated by Colonel Kikusaburo Okada, Chief of the Munitions Section of the Bureau of Equipment of the War Ministry, according to a series of articles now appearing in the Chugai Shogyo on a round-table conference held under the auspices of the paper at the Kagetsu Restaurant at Tsukiji on April 23.

In clarifying the industrial policy of Japan in the southern regions now under Japanese military administration, Colonel Okada touched on the subjects of the form of industrial organization in the southern regions under military administration, its relation to the renovation of the economic structure at home, profits of the entrepreneurs, the basis of selection of enterprisers for the development of natural resources in the southern regions, the financial clique and development of natural resources in the South Seas areas, the future of selected entrepreneurs and the relations between branches in southern regions of concerns chosen by the Army and their head offices at home.

Important Persons Attend

Attending the round-table conference were Reisuke Ishida, adviser to the Government-General of Hongkong, Takeo Haraguchi, director of the Foreign Exchange Bureau of the Finance Ministry, Colonel Kikusaburo Okada, chief of the Munitions Section of the Bureau of Equipment of the War Ministry, Captain Ayakoto Okazaki, chief of the Second Section of the Bureau of Equipment of the Navy Ministry, Captain Yoshio Uyehara, chief of the Third Section of the General Department of the Cabinet Planning Board, Lieutenant-General Shigeharu Kuawahara, chairman of the Shipbuilding Control Association, Hideo Yanagisawa, managing director of the Dai Nippon Sugar Refining Company, Masayuki Shigemasa, director of the Bureau of General Affairs of the Agriculture and Forestry Ministry, Kenji Shimokobe, president of the Nippon Mining Company, and Isamu Hishinuma, director of the Foreign Trade Bureau.

To Entrust Able Men

Adverting to the form of industrial organization in the southern regions, Colonel Okada said, "The management of various industries in the southern regions will be entrusted to experienced and able industrialists under supervision of the Army for the present. In Manchoukuo and China, national policy companies were established, but owing to the urgency of the moment, we cannot wait for the compilation of special laws governing the formation of national policy companies. For this reason the Army decided to entrust the management of industries in the southern regions to experienced and able industrialists, so that we can depend upon their own initiative and ingenuity for the development of natural resources in the southern areas under the control of the Army.

"As to your question regarding the future of these chosen industrial concerns," went on the Colonel, I cannot make a definite statement at this moment, but for the present no monopoly trust or cartel will be formed, and for this reason industry in the southern regions will be divided into several individual branches and managed by individual concerns under military control. We do not mean to work under industrial indeology. Monopoly of a certain branch of industry by one or two firms, in our opinion, does not contribute toward promotion of industrial efficiency."

Avoided Political Problems

Colonel Okada cleverly side-tracked the question of renovation of the political and economic structure at home in relation to the development of natural resources by stating, "This is a ticklish problem for me, because it is liable to become a political discussion, which I should avoid. There is, however, one thing which is certain, and that is in view of the fact that Japan has now become the leader of the countries within the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, instead of a lone island country in the Pacific, there are many problems to be studied in connection with the Government of the southern regions, and naturally the reform of political and economic structure at home will be brought forward. That's all I can say now."

Just Profits to Be Allowed

Questioned on the profits of enterpreneurs chosen by the Army for development of natural resources in the southern regions, Colonel Okada said, "I think we should certainly recognize all fair and just profits of the enterprisers, though all excess profits will be strictly controlled by the Army. Considering the fact that no inflationary tendency is yet in sight and the fact that the Japanese military scrip is now in a very strong position in the southern regions now under Japanese occupation, I feel sure that reasonable profits can be made by the enterprisers. However, if the many industrial facilities and equipment taken over by the Japanese Army were to be given over to the industrialists, that would mean an unreasonably big profit to them, and there should be some way in which their profits arising from this source could be donated to the State. Private management of industry under State ownership in the southern regions may be considered as a temporary measure, the ownership to be transferred to industrialists at a later date when circumstances permit, and for this reason I do not think we should concern ourselves too much over the question of excess profits," Colonel Okada said.

No Prejudice to Enter In

On the question of the relations between the development of natural resources in the southern regions and the financial clique Colonel Okada said that no prejudice nor favoritism is entertained by the Army and that in the choice of entrepreneurs for the southern regions the Army is attaching importance to the actual experiences and abilities of the industrialists, and for this reason first-rate industrial men have been chosen. "At the time of the founding of the Manchoukuo Empire there was a tendency to shun the financial clique, but the Army hasn't got even a semblance of such an idea now. Everything is done on the basis of 'no favor and fair field' for the total strength of the nation must of necessity be mobilized," he said.

In the opinion of Colonel Okada the activity of the various control associations should be kept within the homeland and not extended to the southern regions for the sake of co-ordination of military administration. "We must, however, enlist their support in the way of recommending first-class enterpreneurs," he said.

Preferential Rights to Pioneers

Regarding the relations between the industrial firms in southern regions and their head offices, Colonel Okada said, "Under ordinary circumstances the branch offices in southern regions would be subordinate to their head offices at home, but in view of the fact that the entire work of these branch offices is placed under the control of the Army, and the subnormalcy of communications between them and their head offices at home, it is expected that the branch managers sent to the southern regions by the industrial men will be invested with wide powers.

"I overlooked making mention of the future of these entrepreneurs when I adverted to the matter of their selection, but I now wish to state that these pioneer enterprisers will in the future be given preferential rights, and I think that's only reasonable considering the hardships and difficulties they have to overcome in the first stage of development of natural resources in the southern regions," the Colonel said.

Chinese overseas merchants and settlers in the southern regions have very little cause to clash with the interests of Japanese, and their services can very well be used for the benefit of all concerned, and the existing foreign firms of non-enemy character, that are willing to collaborate with Japanese are welcome in principle in the southern regions, it was said by Colonel Okada replying to a question put by Mr. Reisuke Ishida, adviser to the Government-General of Hongkong.

"In the past the agricultural industry of the southern regions has been so organized as to fill the requirements of Britain and the United States. But this must be reoriented to answer the needs of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere and to contribute toward establishment of autarchy of Japan. For instance, the Manila hemp industry should be replaced to ramie growing, for the latter can be used as a substitute for raw cotton," Colonel Okada stated.

Answer to Transportation Problems

The locomotive industry in Japan has made a remarkable progress since the first railroad tracks were laid down between Yokohama and Tokyo in the early part of the Meiji era. Many improvements have been made in the driving wheels of the locomotives, giving them a huge tractive power. Above may be seen shop workers busily at work in one of the most important factories, rivetting the steel plates of the boiler. Though the demand for locomotives and rolling stock has increased in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere since the beginning of the War of Greater East Asia, Japan should have no difficulty whatever in supplying the needed steam engines.

AIKAWA MAY RESIGN AT END OF HIS TERM

In View of Industrial Changes In Manchoukuo Considers Mission Finished

Yoshisuke Aikawa, president of the Manchuria Industrial Development Corporation, is likely to resign from his post upon the expiration of his term of office in December this year, reports Domei. In that case, Tatsunosuke Takasaki, vice-president of the firm, is expected to be promoted to the presidency as successor to Mr. Aikawa.

The retirement of Mr. Aikawa from the development company in Manchoukuo has been pending since the new industrial structure movement was started both in Japan and on the continent with the design to spur the industrial productive capacity of these countries thereby to construct the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

Control Bodies Take Over

Owing to the progress of the new economic setup campaign, iron and steel manufacturing firms among subsidiaries of the Manchuria Industrial Development Corporation are now being controlled by the Iron and Steel Control Association, coal mining firms by the Coal Control Association and automobile firms by the Automobile Control Association. Moreover, the aircraft manufacturing line has already been placed under the direct supervision of the Army Aviation Headquarters. Nonferrous metal manufacturing and banking lines alone are still being directly controlled by the mother company.

It is recalled that Mr. Aikawa has greatly contributed to the industrial development of Manchoukuo since the Nissan Company, of which he was president, transferred its head office and main factories to the continent in 1937 and at the same time it was renamed the Manchuria Industrial Dovelopment Corporation. In view of the recent change of the industrial condition in Manchoukuo, Mr. Aikawa considered that his mission as a leader of the Japanese industries in Manchoukuo has already been fulfilled and expressed informally his intention to resign from the present post to the Japanese and Manchoukuo authorities concerned.

As preparations for his retirement from the first line of activities, Mr. Aikawa created the Manchuria Investment Securities Company late last year and transferred by sale to the new firm a portion of stocks held by his company.

Closing Quotations Of Key Local Bonds, Stocks, Commodities

Closing prices of key local stocks commodities and bonds yesterday on the Tokyo, Yokohama, and Osaka exchange follow, in yen:

		Comp. with prev. day
Tokyo Exchange, new, short-term	131.9	same
N.Y.K., new, short-term	89.4	— .50
Kanegafuchi Spinning, new, short-term	98.7	— .20
Government bond, Kogo 5s	107.1	Same

Japanese Investments

Japanese investments in Manchoukuo in 1939 amounted to ¥1,103,713,000, an increase of ¥664,232,000 over the 1938 figure which was a record high until that time. The 1939 figure represented a 250 per cent increase over 1938 and is about 35 per cent of the cumulative total since 1932 which amounts to ¥3,053,183,000, according to the data complied by the Manchoukuo Affairs Board. Inclusive of investments, outstanding immediately before the start of the Manchurian incident, estimated by the Economic Department of the Hsinking Government at ¥819,937,000, Japan's investments at the end of 1939 stood at ¥3,873,120,000.

Bill Clearings

May 4
(In ¥1,000)

	Tokyo	Osaka
Bills Cleared	215,083	162,489
Balance	648,222	13,332

DEMAND FOR SHARES OF JAPAN CARBON UP

News of Fall of Mandalay Well Received in Tokyo Stock Exchange Monday

The attention of dealers on the Tokyo Stock Exchange Monday was focused on a remarkably strong buying sentiment of Japan Carbon while transactions in the bourse issue were less brisk than expected, although the news of the fall of Mandalay in Burma was well-received in the Kabutocho.

Japan Carbon opened at ¥86.60 in the morning, but before long there appeared a strong bullish sentiment on the floor and the afternoon closing price was marked at ¥87.50 which is ¥1.50 higher than the quotation for late last Saturday. The indication that the Japan Carbon Company would boost the capital of its own as well as two subsidiary firms is understood chiefly to be responsible for the upward swing of the stock.

Among other Miscellaneous, Oji Paper stepped up ¥0.60, Japan Nickel ¥0.10, Kotobuki Heavy Industry ¥0.30, Japan Explosives ¥0.80, Japan Soda, new, ¥0.30 and Nichiro Fishery ¥0.30. With a selective buying tendency pervading fiber industrials, Kanegafuchi Spinning, new, rose ¥0.50, Katakura Silk ¥0.30, Teikoku Staple Fiber ¥0.60 and its new ¥0.60.

In the spot market, Mitsubishi-sha, new, jumped by ¥20 to ¥1.68 owing to the news that all new shares would be allotted to the existing shareholders.

Closing prices of key wares in the afternoon session of the short-term section are as follows: Tokyo Exchange, new, ¥131.90, N.Y.K ¥103.90, its new ¥89.40, Kanegafuchi Spinning, new, ¥98.70 and Teikoku Rayon, new, ¥90.70.

Long-Term Market

Long-term market prices in yesterday's afternoon session were

First Section

	Clos.		June	July
Fuji Spinning (50)	....	....	65.9	...
Do. new (25)	....	u .1	37.0	...
Kanegafuchi. n (25)	99.2	d .3	....	99.6
Tei'ku Rayon n (37½)	90.6	d .3	88.8	89.2
Tokyo Rayon (50)	40.3			
Ensuiko Sugar (50)	63.4	d .4	....	64.7
Second Section				
N. Y. K. (50)	104.9	d .1	...	105.6
Do. new (37½)	90.1	d .3	90.5	...
O. S. K. (50)				95.7
Ishikawajima S.B. (50)	82.8	d1.4	82.0	82.8
Do. new (25)	54.7	d .3	54.5	55.2
Uraga Dock (50)	96.8	d .2	96.8	97.9
Mitsubishi Heavy (50)	107.6	d2.4	80.9	81.6
Hitachi Works (50)	74.8	d .4	...	76.4
Third Section				
S. M. R. (50)				71.9
Japan Automobile Ind.	75.3	d .6	75.7	76.7
Ikegai Automobile Ind	67.2	d .3	66.4	67.2
Japan Piston Ring	79.3	d .1	79.7	79.0
Furukawa Industry		d .4	117.5	118.5

Government Bonds

Government bonds spot prices yesterday afternoon were:

Kogo 5%	107.10	107.10	107.10	107.10
Second 5%	107.05	137.65	107.05	107.05
First 4%	102.95	102.95	102.95	102.95

Short-Term Market

Short-term prices yesterday afternoon were:

	Open	High	Low	Clos.
Tokyo Stock, new	131.5	132.0	131.4	131.9
N. Y. K., old	103.8	104.0	103.8	103.9
N. Y. K., new	89.4	89.5	89.4	89.4
Kanegafuchi Spin	154.7	154.7	154.7	..
Do, new	98.6	98.9	98.6	98.7
Teikoku Rayon, n	90.3	90.5	90.3	90.7
Osaka Stock, new	71.7	72.0	71.7	71.8
Japan Steel Tube	75.6	75.8	75.5	75.6
Japan Oil	78.1	78.2	78.1	78.0
S. M. Railway	71.5	71.6	71.5	71.5
Mitsubishi Heavy	107.8	108.1	107.9	108.1
Hitachi Works	75.1	...	...	75.1
Japan Mining	59.8	59.8	59.8	59.8
Manchurian Ind	59.9	59.8	59.8	59.8

Electric Railways Unite

The three major electric railway lines connecting Tokyo, Yokohama and suburban cities and towns, viz., Tokyo-Yokohama Dentetsu Co. (popularly called "Toyoko"), Keihin Dentetsu Co. and Odakyu Dentetsu Co. announced and effected their amalgamation under date of May 1. Incidentally a new corporation has been brought into being under the title "Tokyo Kyuko Dentetsu Co." to take over the business of the three companies with a total capital of ¥204,800,000.

MANCHOUKUO PULP TO UP PAPER SUPPLY

Domestic Consumption Restricted Recently Through Loss Of Imports

It is understood that the pulp output enterprise in Manchoukuo bids fair to make a substantial source of supply to Japan's paper industries in the near future, when Japan may expect a gradual improvement in this branch of industries till she is assured of a larger supply of paper not only in Japan Proper but also in East Asia as a whole.

Under the present circumstances, however, there is little prospects of an immediate improvement in the situation. Combined with the restricted supply of coal, the difficulty in obtaining raw materials needed is more or less affecting the quality of paper and its production, according to the latest number of the Toyo Keizai, a financial weekly published in Tokyo.

The editor's detailed comments follow:

"Last October the authorities enforced a large-scale restriction on the consumption of coal, and a still greater restriction in March this year. In consequence, various paper mills in Japan have been compelled to carry out a substantial curtailment of their operations, which will bring in its train strained relations between suppliers and consumers of paper.

Reasons for Paper Shortage

"The present-day shortage of paper is not solely accountable for the decrease in production but mainly for various other reasons. It is predicted, however, that things will take a different aspect in the future. That is to say, the inevitable reduction in production will go a long way toward straining the relations between suppliers and consumers.

"As shown in the following table, Japan turned out 2,000,000,000 quintals of paper during 1941 as against a total production of 2,130,000,000 quintals during 1937, that is, prior to the outbreak of the China Affair, whereby there was a decrease in production of only 5.9%. This indicates that paper output in Japan has remained stationary during the past few years. Why, then, is there any need of enforcing a high-rate restriction on paper consumption? The fact is, this drastic step has been necessitated by reason of a gradual decrease in the import of paper from abroad, as shown in the following table: (In 1,000,000 quintals):

	Production	Import	Export	Domestic product'n
1936	1.826	194	235	1.775
1937	2.129	135	271	1.993
1938	1.948	14	331	1.632
1939	2.018	27	423	1,597
1940	1.961	17	244	...
1941	2.003			

The figures for 1940 show imports and exports up to and including September.

Imports Stopped

"The above list shows that, prior to the China Affair, Japan imported approximately 190,000,000 quintals during 1936, for instance, mostly from Canada and Sweden. But her import subsequently trod its downward path till it stopped altogether.

"On the other hand, we notice an ever-increasing volume of export mostly to Manchoukuo and China. As compared with the total export to these countries of 225,000,000 quintals during 1936, we find twice as much increase of export during 1939, scoring a total of 420,000,000 quintals the same year. Figures for exports to these countries in subsequent years are unascertainable, but we have every prospect of realizing larger volumes of exports in the future.

"Deducting the estimated volume of export from the amount of domestic production and the potential volume of imported paper, we find a very small balance available for domestic consumption. Whereas during 1937 the nation was allowed to consume 1,993,000,000 quintals altogether, only 1,597,000,000 quintals were consumed during 1939, which means a decrease in consumption of about 20 per cent.

Stricter Control Likely

"Japan has another market to supply with Japan-made paper. In view, however, of the gradual fall in volume of domestic production against the ever-increasing demand for paper, there is every likelihood of the enforcement of a stricter control on domestic consumption of paper. Incidentally there has come into being three bodies of related organs entrusted with duties to control relations between suppliers and consumers, in the form of the Paper Sales Guild established in January, 1941, the Japanese Paper Control Corporation in August, 1941, and the Strawboard Control Corporation in October, 1942.

"With regard to the quality of paper, any improvement cannot be expected for some time to come. Due to the stoppage of pulp supplies from abroad, the only pulp obtainable for paper industries of this country must needs be sought from domestic sources. As a result, however, of the restricted use of Japanese red pine, it is necessary to find mixed pulp taken from other plants. Deterioration in the quality of pulp will inevitably affect the quality of paper as well as the shortage of caustic soda which will prove a decisive handicap in the bleaching process. It is out of the question, therefore, to hope for an improvement in the quality of paper under these circumstances.

"The only relief to our paper industries is found in the prospective import of Manila hemp which will serve to improve the quality of traditional Japanese paper and strawboard, which combine to form a 25 per cent volume of the total paper production in Japan."

With Advanced Economic Ideas Baron Goh Stood in Forefront of Great Enterprises

In May 1930 Baron Seinosuke Goh became chairman of the Tokyo Chamber of Commerce and Industry, and later on held concurrently the post of president of the Japan Economic Federation. The post of chairman of the Tokyo Chamber of Commerce and Industry was left vacant for some time, following the resignation of the late Kenichi Fujita, and taking advantage of this fact industrialists and merchants in Osaka attempted to have the headquarters of the Japan Chamber of Commerce and Industry established in Osaka, and in order to avoid such an eventuality it became necessary to have the post of chairman of the Tokyo Chamber of Commerce and Industry filled with all possible speed.

The reason for recommending Baron Goh for the vacancy was, "In consideration of the very important role played by the Tokyo Chamber of Commerce and Industry both at home and abroad, the new chairman to be appointed shall be a man of great influence both in Government and economic circles and of the highest personality and reputation, and from this viewpoint any but Baron Goh would be a misnomer."

Always a Leader

With his appointment to the post of chairmanship of the Tokyo Chamber of Commerce, Baron Goh concurrently became President of the Japan Chamber of Commerce and Industry, thereby establishing the headquarters of the Chamber of Tokyo.

He also became the President of the Japan Economic Federation and director of many other leading economic organizations, none of which posts were secured through his efforts but were offered to him. Since the outbreak of the China Affair numerous economic and industrial councils and commissions have been organized, in all of which the late Baron Goh held the leading place.

On November 24, 1940, when he was retiring from the official residence of the then Premier Prince Konoye, after attending a council, he slipped on one of the stone-steps at the entrance and fell, breaking one of his thigh-bones. To make matters worse, he caught a cold which developed into pneumonia which proved fatal.

Man of Old School

Some people say that the late Baron Goh was born when Japanese economy was in the cradle of liberalism and that he was brought up along with the growth of liberal economy and for this reason he was an economic man of the old school. That may be correct, but one should not lose sight of the fact that he had an advanced idea of economy and a strong nationalistic spirit.

The spirit of complete self-denial, righteousness and justice of the late Baron Goh is now being reiterated by young officers and reformist Government officials to the economic circles. Had he been born 30 years later he would have certainly been ringing the bell for reform together with the Showa reformists. But, irony of fate threw him into the vortex of economic changes which took place in the three eras of Meiji, Taisho and Showa and made of him a dramatic figure in financial circles. In other words, he carried a new head on his old shoulders.

U.S. TO PRODUCE RUBBER

Plans to Plant Trees in Mexico, Other Southern Parts of America

With the importation of rubber completely cut off from East Asia, the United States is suffering from an acute shortage of the material. The American Government has announced a plan to produce huge amount of artificial rubber and the possibility of planting rubber trees in Mexico and other southern districts of America, states the New York Times, according to a Domei cable from Buenos Aires.

On the other hand, a great sensation was created among the American people when Daniel T. MacDougal, director of the Botanical Research Institute at Washington, unreservedly disclosed that the announcement was entirely groundless. MacDougal adds that America will be faced with a terrible rubber famine in the course of two or three years, no matter how optimistically he views the present situation of rubber supplies, the cable concludes.

Oil Monopoly Instituted

In view of the strategic importance of petroleum, an oil monopoly was instituted in Manchoukuo on April 10, 1935. The oil business as regards the purchase and refining of crude petroleum was entrusted by the Government to the semi-official Manchoukuo Petroleum Company in February, 1934.

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TOKYO, TUESDAY, MAY 5, 1942

On the Road to Mandalay

Mandalay, famed in song and story as a symbol of ubiquitous British penetration in the exotic East, has fallen to the Japanese Forces. No longer is the road to Mandalay merely a place "where the flying fishes play"; today it resounds to the tread of Japanese hosts bound on a more serious mission than that ever dreamed of by Kipling's Tommy and his cheroot-smoking Burma girl.

The fall of Mandalay and the road thereto spells the doom of Chungking, Britain, and India. It spells the doom of Chungking because it completes the strangulation of that beleaguered regime. The fall of Rangoon on March 8 deprived Chungking of a sea terminus for its much-publicized Burma Road, thus rendering it practically useless. But Chiang Kai-shek and his Anglo-American instigators continued to dream of salvaging it by finding some other terminus. The capture of Mandalay, however, blasts their last fantastic hopes. With this pivotal center of northern Burma in Japanese hands, there can be no hope, even for wishful thinkers, of reviving the Burma Road. Chungking's one slender thread of connection with the outside world has been severed.

The fall of Mandalay spells the doom of British power throughout all Burma. Although the coastal areas of Burma have been under Japanese control for some time, the British had maintained the seat of a puppet government at Mandalay and had kept up a resistance in the northern interior. But now the fall of Mandalay completes the shattering of British power throughout all Burma. The remnants of the British forces are trapped, and it will not be long before the campaign in that area will come to a successful finish. The victory has been safely won before the monsoon season on which the Anglo-Chungking forces had pinned their hopes to stall the Japanese. The fall of Mandalay also spells the end of British possession of the oil fields of central Burma. It means one more loss of vital material to the enemy and the corresponding strengthening of the Japanese side.

The fall of Mandalay means a blow to British India, for the British had conceived of Burma as a first line of defense for India. It lays India open to direct attack, for it places Japan right on its very flank. It also strangles India economically, for Burma used to supply India with far more commodities than India used to ship to Burma. Chungking, Britain, and India have thus been dealt a resounding blow by this latest Japanese victory.

More important than even these considerations, however, is the fact that the fall of Mandalay indirectly removes whatever hopes the Allies might have entertained for launching an offensive against Japan some day. As Hanson Baldwin, military commentator for the New York Times points out, the battle for Burma was a battle for Chungking. The battle for Chungking was a battle for the control of China. A foothold in China for the Allies would have provided them with a base for an eventual attempt at an attack on Japan. But, laments Baldwin, the loss of Mandalay means the loss of a chance for an Allied base in China, and the loss of a chance for an Allied base in China will mean that Japan will gain undisputable control over the greater part of East Asia.

Turkey's Position

The position of Turkey as a potential factor in the present world war has always been one of importance. But perhaps at no time since the outbreak of the war has it assumed more importance than at this moment. For although so far strictly neutral, Turkey's position is so delicately complicated that it can hardly remain unaffected by certain developments on the front on which Germany is evidently ready to stake very heavily for decision of the issue with Soviet Russia this spring.

The importance, political and tactical, of Turkey is derived from her situation so close to the vortex of war, in which Germany, Soviet Russia and Britain are involved. Turkey has so far maintained her neutrality, but it is a matter of conjecture how far or how long it may be tenable when any of the three belligerent Powers becomes aggressive beyond a point.

Developments on the German-Soviet front bear closely on the position of Turkey. To be more specific, it will be vitally affected by the direction in which the weight of the German-Soviet struggle tends or shifts with the launching of the expected spring campaign. In the not improbable event of the main theater of war moving in the direction of the Caucasus or the Middle East, Turkey, lying as she does in the path of the cyclonic center, will be exposed to tremendous pressure. Turkey's frontiers have hitherto been under pressure in the directions of the Caucasus, where Soviet Russia massed considerable troops last year, of Syria where the British assumed the offensive last year anticipating certain developments, and also of Iran and Iraq where Anglo-Soviet troops took up their position soon later.

This situation underwent some change after the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia. With the weight of Japanese military pressure increasingly thrown upon Malaya, Burma and India, Indian troops were withdrawn homeward from Syria and Iran. These forces have since been replaced by the reinforcements dispatched from Soviet Russia. As a consequence, relations between Turkey and Soviet Russia have been seriously affected.

The above situation had a decided turn for the worse when an attempt was made February 24 upon the life of German Ambassador von Papen. On the same case the Turkish authorities proceeded with a determined attitude. They raided the Soviet Consulate-General at Istanbul, arrested some members of the Embassy personnel, and demanded the surrender of some Communist agents on the strength of what had been seized. Parallel with these drastic proceedings, the Ankara Government reinforced its troops along the Iran and Iraq frontiers. Such developments naturally were considered as important indications of the policy Ankara had adopted.

Although nothing so serious has happened since then, the situation as regards Soviet-Turkish relations has nowise mended. Early in April their troops were reported to have come to clashes near the Armenian boundary. No further information has come from that quarter, both Moscow and Ankara remaining uncommunicative on the subject. But their silence is regarded as ominous in some quarters and not unnaturally has given rise to various conjectures.

In face of such a situation the Turkish authorities have been at some pains to give assurances as to the unchanged position of their country. President Inonu himself in early March stressed the unchanged policy of neutrality. The same strain has been taken up by other Turkish statesmen. However, when Moscow recently demanded the release of those who had been arrested in connection with the Papen case and the suppression of anti-Soviet agitations, Turkey took a firm stand rejecting the Soviet demand, although it was supported by the British authorities. This attitude has deepened British and Soviet suspicions. They have reason to keep prim vigilance over Ankara with the approach of the spring campaign on the eastern front.

Turkey in the past has invariably found it to her best interest to stay out of the war. It seems fairly certain, therefore, that should Turkey at long length decide to swing over to the Axis camp, it would be only after she had been assured that the German spring offensive was succeeding with the consequent situation developing favorably to herself. In this sense keen interest attaches to Turkey's attitude, which will certainly provide an index to the course of events in the near East.

Description of Hsinking

Being the northern terminus of the S.M.R. main line, Hsinking, the capital of Manchoukuo, is located at a point 43 55' N. Lat. and 701.4 kilometers north of Dairen. The total area of the city is 437 square kilometers, composed of the former S.M.R. Zone (55.9 sq. kilometers) old city including (11.08 sq. kilometers), the new city (83.33 sq. kilometers), and Kuanchengtzu surrounding agricultural districts (337.0 sq. kilometers).

Development of Manchoukuo Capital

The capital, Hsinking, formerly called Changchun, is a relatively new city, having a history of only 100 years or so. In olden times, this area, it is said, formed a vast pasturage for Mongolians. Later under the Han dynasty of China, Chinese farmers immigrated there and set up a small town called Changchunpo at a point 10 Chinese miles north of the present Hsinking. Under the Ching dynasty, the town was selected as the seat of the local government. By virtue of the Sino-Russian Treaty of 1899, Czarist Russia extended the defunct Chinese Eastern Railway southward to Ryojunko and Dairen, following which the town began suddenly to develop as the local center. Simultaneously with the creation of Manchoukuo, it was designated as the capital and its name was changed from Changchun to Hsinking (New Capital).

ANGLO-AMERICAN RULE IN EAST ASIA DOOMED

Japan to Emancipate People From Democratic Hegemony

By PROF. NABURO YOSHIDA

It is necessary to consider what has been the conduct of England and North America in Asia to explain the cause of their downfall in the Orient. Thus it will be possible to understand at the same time the justice of the restoring ideal which Japan has proclaimed in the continent and which is confined to the sphere of Asiatic co-prosperity.

England, the United States and Holland found themselves before races which they called "inferior" and which they thought necessary to subjugate, exploiting them in every way.

Great Britain stretched her imperialistic claws over India, Ceylon, Burma, Singapore, Malaya, Brunei and part of Borneo, Hongkong, Australia, New Zealand, New Guinea, Samoa, and last but not the least, the "concessions" in China installed as a result of the "opium war."

The United States gave herself the luxury of retaining Hawaii and the Philippine Islands.

Holland seized Java, Sumatra and Borneo.

English Piracy

All these territories, under the names of protectorates, zones of influence and of dominions, received their first English and North American influx by means of English piracy, which soon changed to commerce and industrial exploitation subject to an unjust and inhuman method.

In India, for example, the fundamental problem of castes has not even been considered. The English, on the contrary, took advantage of the differences to favor and augment the ill-will and disunion. Economically, they exploited without limit after destroying the native industries putting all sorts of obstacles in the way of their restoration.

To the United States, the Philippines constituted a land of recreation, a sports center, a superb show of riches obtained in a notable and extraordinary evolution. At the same time that they penetrated into Asia, they made the natives feel their unjust contempt. In 1906, the Asiatic children found themselves confined in special schools so that they would not mix with the white (literally "blond") Americans of "superior race"; marriage with an Asiatic was declared illegal; the emigration to the United States was at first limited and in 1924 strictly prohibited.

Under Anglo-U.S. Imperialism

In 1922 the crusade against naval rearmament was initiated, in agreement with England, establishing special quotas so that the other peoples of the world could never emancipate themselves from the Anglo-American hegemony and imperialism.

The conquests, annexations and interventions in Asia had as objects, according to official language, to make these people participate in the civilization, deliver them from slavery and open ports to international commerce.

But they have only practised commerce in large scale for their own benefit and in a way prejudicial to morality, civilization and liberty.

On the other hand, the English minority in the exploited dominions have lived on the margin of these races, building "palaces" for their tourists, parks for their administrators and fortifications, to secure the chains of their slaves.

All desire for culture was mutilated. The primary teaching in Anglo-American colonies has been nil, illiteracy absolute. The commerce of opium has been extended, degenerating and corrupting these lives on the road of disintegration. Mass assassinations, of defenseless multitudes were a common occurrence. Laws were imposed, that had nothing to do with Oriental temperament and psychology.

Affectionate 'Paternalism'

Corruption, assassination, revolution and misery for the natives of the occupied countries; hygiene, luxury, comfort for the Anglo-Saxons: there you see the last word in white civilization in the continent of Buddha; there you see the affectionate "paternalism" practised by ardent redeemers of the oppressed peoples.

They are long years of exploitation in the Asiatic Orient, while Japan abstained from participating in foreign politics and devoted herself to internal strengthening and to the development of her peculiar character.

It became necessary for Japan to mobilize in order to initiate the liquidation of the liberal-capitalistic cycle which has been that of the Anglo-Saxon hegemony. The Asiatic peoples reacted against her for not having fulfilled the mission which History had assigned her, behaving with savage and brutal egoism against the spirit of Asia and the interests of the world. It is not a way of ideologies which is to follow but of restoration of the politically economic equilibrium and the international fraternity inside the specific and peculiar physiognomy of each of the components of Humanity.

In the next article, I shall expound on how Japan interprets her ideals and what plan she is already putting into practice to realize them.

—Of Things Japanese—

'NIPPON-ICHI,' FIRST IN JAPAN

By MOCK JOYA

The expression "Nippon-ichi" (the first in Nippon) might have been used in the country quite early, as such expressions are found in all countries and languages. But it is believed to have become popularly used since about the middle of the 14th century. It is the rising national strength and particularly the increased activity of the people on sea and in foreign countries that had led to the popular use of "Nippon-ichi", according to Dr. Shimura.

The national consciousness of the people rose with their contact with foreign lands and their advance to various districts abroad. Thus since the Ashikaga period when the overseas activity of the people notably developed the expression was very extensively used. "Nippon-ichi no gono-mono (the first man in Nippon in bravery) was much used, but also "Nippon-ichi-no-fukakumono" (the first in Nippon in imprudence) was often used. Shizuka-Gozen was called "The first in Nippon in dancing," and Tokiwa-Gozen "The First in Beauty."

It is also interesting to note that another expression "Nippon-bare" (Glorious Nippon Weather) had come to be used in the Ashikaga period when the people showed particular activity in shipping and trading with foreign countries.

But as the Tokugawa Bakufu adopted the isolation policy and the feudalistic idea replaced national sentiment, the expression "Nippon-ichi" gradually went out of daily use. This was because the Tokugawa Shogun was regarded as "The First in Nippon."

On the other hand, during the Tokugawa era, there came to be used the expression Tenka-ichi (the first under the sky), and it was so widely used that even various merchandise came to be advertised as "Tenka-ichi." Also another term, "Sangoku-ichi" (the first in Nippon, China and India) became as common in Tokugawa days as the "Nippon-ichi" in former days.

INCOMPETENT LEADERS IN U.S. CRITICIZED BY AMERICAN DAILY

Chicago Tribune Reflects Popular Belief of People And Denounces Roosevelt Administration

By a Special Correspondent

The American people have been nervous and jittery over minute-to-minute developments of the Pacific conflict since the catastrophic naval defeat at Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941. Reflecting popular disbelief in the United States, the Chicago Tribune, America's largest daily, described the Pearl Harbor tragedy as a "sickening disaster to the American fleet" and "the worst loss of ships and men in the history of the United States Navy."

Through ostensibly unimpeachable official statements, the American people had been led to believe that their country had a navy second to none, but as the myth of America's naval might was blasted in Pearl Harbor, Manila, and Java, the American people almost fainted away. Bitter criticism was increasingly levelled by the rank and file of the American people at policy-makers of the Roosevelt administration, alias the Roosevelt-Stimson-Knox-Morgenthau War-Mongering Company.

American mothers, women, sons, and daughters shuddered every time the War and Navy Departments issued official war communiques, for fear that their sons, their husbands, their sweethearts, and their fathers might be included in the list of the honored "heroes" who sacrified their lives in losing battles.

Many Casualties

Even the Washington Government which is consistently tight-lipped on the loss of its fighting services announced that more than 5,000 officers and men were killed in a series of Japanese air raids of Pearl Harbor on the first morning of the Pacific conflict. A few days ago, the War Department in Washington reluctantly and belatedly admitted that more than 9,000 officers and men of the American forces in the Philippines had been made prisoners of war when the Bataan Peninsula fell into the hands of the Japanese Forces. These are only two instances of the casualties the American forces have suffered in the wide area of military and naval operations in the Pacific conflict.

If we count the number of those American fighting men who went down with ill-fated American warships in the Pacific, in the Maccassar Straits, in waters off Bali Island, off Java, and off the Philippine Islands, the figure of the American war-dead would amount to something that would shock the American mothers, sons and daughters and immediately make them demand war leaders in Washington call quits before it will be too late.

"Bitterly denouncing war leaders in and around the White House who are skilled in big talk but who do not know the fundamentals of modern warfare, the Chicago Tribune warned that if America would stick to her present policy of fighting the current war in 1943 or 1944, she would be doomed to perish.

War Leaders Criticized

The Chicago Tribune sarcastically asserted: "The Japanese are not fighting this war next year. They are fighting this month." Then criticizing incompetent war leaders in Washington, the American paper declared: "The only man in our war Cabinet who gives evidence of knowing what has happened to his own country is Cordell Hull. Possibly he did not know how much false confidence he had placed in bellicose utterances of his colleagues and indeed of his commander-in-chief. They talked as if they would blow potential enemies into the air if they did not submit to the dictates of the State Department."

The Chicago Tribune bluntly revealed that the Washington Government has left the Americans in the dark as to the development of hostilities when it said: "Our war Government has taken refuge in the air raid shelter and censorship. The American people are not informed from official sources of what has happened. From coast to coast the people pass the word of what they have heard."

Asserting the Washington Government has been keeping facts from the American people purely for political reasons, the Chicago Tribune said: "The American people know that the Government is covering up, not to deceive the enemy which has facts but to protect itself and hide its astonishing derelictions and faults of judgment."

Wars Date Back to 1937

Although his Government officials in Washington, including President Roosevelt, repeatedly tried to have the world believe that Japan started the current conflict, the Chicago Tribune fearlessly declared. "Their wars were not started on December 7; they go back at least to October 5, 1937, when President Roosevelt at the Chicago bridge gave notice to three nations, Germany, Italy, and Japan, that their power to do evil must be smashed."

Reviewing the events that led to the outbreak of World War II, the Chicago Tribune said: "From October 5, 1937, until December 7, 1941, President Roosevelt and his Cabinet increased the tempo of their utterances . . . We certainly began going to war when we not only insisted that the Burma road be kept open, but sent engineers and transport men to see that our supplies went through to China. We declared war with the lease-lend bill of January, 1941. President Roosevelt had the national guard in service in August, 1940. He had a conscript army mobilized in September, 1940. Before that . . . Roosevelt undertook to mobilize the industrial genius of the nation for production of armaments. In his speech on May 26, 1940, he said that at his request Congress was voting the largest appropriations ever asked by the Army or the Navy in peace time and he described the military equipment as excellent. He gave what he said were striking examples of improvement in material and manpower."

Unbelievable Appropriations

What Mr. Roosevelt publicly had announced, the Chicago Tribune said, was a sort of pep talk to the American people which was not substantiated by facts in hand. It said: "All his encouraging figures were qualified by the expression 'on hand or on order.' He said 'It's my resolve and yours to build up our armed defenses. We shall build them to whatever heights the future may require. We shall rebuild them as swiftly as methods of warfare swiftly change. That was in May, 1940, nearly two years ago. The nation was encouraged to believe that its great resources were being employed for whatever emergency which threatened the country and that whatever might be the consequence of President Roosevelt's foreign policy which promised the defense of every opponent of Hitler, Mussolini and Japan anywhere in the world and that the promises would be backed by accomplishment. National defense certainly was assured by those bold statements. Congress began making appropriations which now have mounted to an unbelievable and unspreadable sum of 1942 billion dollars.

"What have been the consequences?" the Chicago Tribune asked. In reply to its own question, the journal declared: "Nearly two years have elapsed and four months of actual warfare have been covered. In those four months America has been stricken. It has lacked men and material where they were needed. The high command, instead of being alert, was asleep. Dispositions of the sea and land forces were strategically disastrous. There were not enough fighters where they were needed and they didn't have necessary support by sea or air forces."

Important Bases Lost

Revealing that already the Allies have lost all their important bases in the Southwestern Pacific except in Australia, the Chicago Tribune expressed the prevalent opinion in the United States, saying: "The American people, looking back over the last two years, cannot be satisfied with the prosecution of this war. Censorship is not creating confidence but is raising doubts. Secretary of the Navy Knox told a Senate committee that he regarded Mr. Roosevelt as one of the greatest strategists of his time. Mr. Knox's opinion could be regarded as a matter of private devotion, but it reveals that Mr. Roosevelt is a strategist and it is not apparent that his experience and training and temperament have made him one. It surely can be said for all the American people that they want this war prosecuted with striking power directed by the best intelligence in the nation."

Thus America's largest daily rightfully casts doubts on Mr. Roosevelt's strategy as well as on his war policy in general. The Chicago Tribune, representing the opinion of the American masses, expresses its view that the United States should have some one more intelligent and temperamentally better-balanced at

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HISTORY OF JAPAN'S ART IS FULL OF BRILLIANCY

People Inherently Artistic With Creative Ability From Yore

The Japanese people as a whole are inherently artistic. In fact, one may go further and unhesitatingly say that they are the most thoroughly artistic people in the world. It is not merely that Japan has had, and still has, creative ability which has reached world heights of artistic expression in architecture, in painting and in sculpture, but also that the whole nation, from the nobility down to the peasant, up and down the length and breadth of the land, is permeated with a deep-seated appreciation of beauty. This finds expression not alone in recognition of the works of genius but in the ordinary details of daily life—in the home, in dress, in the country's customs, in the expensive garden of the nobleman, in the artistic bamboo trellis of the simplest farmer.

In the earliest Japanese written work, the Kojiki or "Records of Ancient Matters," distinction is drawn between the "lovely" and the "unlovely," and both natural and human beauty are mentioned with some discrimination, while there are at the same time some references to good craftsmanship. Archeological evidence from Japanese burial mounds of the earlier part of our first millenium reveals a high degree of skill in both conception and workmanship; and as the centuries of Japanese history proceeded this early aesthetic consciousness developed steadily with a natural rapidity that was further accelerated by the sudden introduction of Buddhism in the sixth century, with its stimulating need for elaborate temples, statues, paintings and rich ritual equipment.

That the eager acceptance of the great influx of artistic ideas which attended the promulgation of Buddhism was based on a discerning appreciation is perfectly evidenced in the nation's art by the early appearance of new and native elements which soon modified the foreign Buddhistic art in the process of adaptation to the Japanese character and needs. By the tenth century Japanese culture had attained a peak of aestheticism, although as far as we can judge from extant objects and from literary references it was chiefly confined to the upper classes.

Rise of Zen Buddhism

With the ascendancy of the military class to power in the 12th century we note a change, away from the highly sensitive, effete refinement of the Imperial Court of the latter part of the Heian Period (897-1185 A.D.) to something sterner less exquisite but in many ways more humanly virile. Then, the pendulum gradually returned toward the more courtly style again during the Ashikaga Period (1392-1563 A.D.), by which time the rise of Zen Buddhism was stimulating various new aesthetic trends and cultural pastimes, such, for example, as the cult of serving tea in a ceremonial way, or the designing of gardens and the arrangement of cut flowers in harmony with the philosophy of tea cult.

Almost imperceptibly at first, the feelings of the common people began to find expression also, until finally in the Tokugawa Period (1605-1868 A.D.) it was possible for a new and popular style of pictorial art to spread quickly among the lower classes and, as "Ukiyoe" to gain a staunch foothold in the life of the nation although it was still looked down upon by the upper classes who adhered to traditional and classic modes of expression.

In the latter 19th century, with the abandonment of the seven century-old Shogunate, a new era was ushered in which brought further new impulses to the art of the country. Today, it still remains to be seen what the final accomplished outcome of Japanese adaptation of this new flood of stimulation will prove to be.

In the Periodicals

Japan Times Weekly & Trans-Pacific, Vol. XI, No. 17 dated April 30, 1942 (in English). Publishers, the Japan Times Ltd., Tokyo, Price 80 sen. A 12-page supplement entitled "The Java Campaign," containing a graphic description of the special character of the Netherlands East Indies campaign and other operations in the N.E.I., given by a staff officer of the Imperial Headquarters in a press interview at the War Ministry on April 28. Weekly contents are: Science Triumphs in Warfare, Japan's Medical Congress, Status of Pharmaceutical Manufacturing in Japan, Japan's Red Cross and Its Activities, Saiseikai, Dojinkai, Hotsprings of Japan, and Medical News in East Asia, with illustrations.

Kyugunshin Shoden, a book containing the biography of the nine heroes of the Special Attack Flotilla at Pearl Harbor (in Japanese). Publishers, the Asahi Shimbun-sha, Tokyo. Price ¥1; with illustrations.

Domei Jumpo; a publication issued three times a month, Vol. 6, No. 11 dated April 30, 1942 (in Japanese). Publishers, the Domei Tsushin-sha, Tokyo. Price 40 sen. Largely divided into the following chapters, World War Situation, Politics, Diplomacy, Finance, Economy, Social, Culture, East Asia, Europe and America, the magazine contains all important news items and accounts of the events at home and abroad, and the development of the War of Greater East Asia during the middle of April.

Bukka Kyoryoku Jiho; a monthly publication by the Central Price Control Cooperative Council, Tokyo, No. 4 dated April 1, 1942 (in Japanese). The leading article is the New Mission, which covers the detailed accounts of the 8th committee meeting of the Council held at the Kogyo Club on March 27, 1942.

—Synopsis of— CONTEMPORARY JAPANESE LITERATURE

HORO JIDAI
(The Roving Age)
1928

By YU RYUTANJI

My friend Soga, his sister Mako, and I led a cooperative life on the second floor of a certain garage in a downtown section of Tokyo. Leaving a fine arts school before completing my course, I dressed show-windows while painting pictures on the side. Soga, the possessor of "a wide but superficial talent," set up a telescope at Hirokoji, in Ueno Ward, displayed a sign bearing the legend, "See the world of the moon, the riddle of the universe, at 10 sen for five minutes," and rattled off explanations as he let his customers gaze at the cosmic wonder. Mako attended a girls' high school while delivering advertising matter as a side work. All three of us had a strong roving nature.

Formerly, about the time I was drawing illustrations for a certain household encyclopaedia after leaving school and fled from home due to my mother's second marriage, Soga also assisted in compiling the same encyclopaedia; and since then we had become friends. As soon as this work was completed, I rushed to Osaka and it was while living in a cheap lodging house that the idea of dressing show-windows occurred to me. I considered everything about making my way in the world. In the meantime, from a casual opportunity, I was rescued by the master of the main shop of "Diamond Brand Sauce," under whose patronage I was able to pursue my study of painting without having to worry about money matters.

Life of Three Discontinued

In the summer of that year a chemical industry exhibition was held at the Tenno-ji Park, at which the "Diamond Brand Sauce" Firm also exhibited a display window. I drew up the plans for this, having been requested to do so, and while I was busily engaged in the work with carpenters and electricians I came upon Soga and Mako in destitute circumstances on the street. Since I was then living alone in the master's villa, I undertook to have both brother and sister settle themselves there, and got a job for Soga as cashier in the "Diamond Brand Sauce" Firm. This life among the three of us was discontinued in about a year, returning as we did to Tokyo the year after the great earthquake and fire of 1923. It was after this that we started living at the back of the garage.

Since I was on very friendly terms with the proprietor of a shop in the Kanda district which dealt in fine art materials, I decided to hold my first private exhibition of paintings there. Soga and Mako helped me draw posters and distribute handbills. The exhibition proved to be a success, the proceeds of which amounted to over ¥200. With this money the three of us set out with a tent, as previously planned, to spend the summer on the beach at Numazu. The 20 days or so of tent life was, indeed, a most delightful one. While swimming in the sea at night with myriads of noctiluca emitting a brilliant glow, and wrestling with Mako on the beach, I could not deny a nihilistic mood which rose from a sense of uneasiness as I wondered now and then whether or not I should be content with this sort of life. And then I would compare myself, knowing as I had in childhood the warmth of family life, with Soga and his sister, who had separated from their parents at an early age and become thoroughly accustomed to the wandering life, and I would think of the fairly wide gap that existed between ourselves.

Goes Back to Numazu

As our tent life neared its end I received a telegram, rather unexpectedly, from my mother. Leaving Mako to her tent, I returned to Tokyo, where I was told that a painter of the Western school named Kiyojima, who came from the same province as my father and who had just returned from Italy, had been favorably impressed by the comments in artists' circles about the exhibition of my paintings, and had offered, to my mother, to sponsor my career. Home, the stability of life, serious work, social position—all these considerations existed in the background of my thoughts and beckoned to me, and there was something in my mood, too, that aspired after them. But on the other hand, would it be right for me to desert those wandering creatures, Mako and her brother, who had never even known their parents? At any rate I did not give a definite answer to my mother and went back to Numazu.

* * *

As a prize-winning story of the magazine Kaizo (Reconstruction), this work marked the brilliant debut of its author into the world of letters. Comprising five parts, it consisted of only the first two when it won the prize, the other three having been subsequently written in addition thereto. The truth is that the first two parts are much the better in point of the compactness of its prose. The additions are a bit too redundant in explaining the previous passages, their contents revealing nothing particularly noteworthy in the way of narrative development.

The value of this work lies in the author's having covered his singular subject-matter dealing with the wandering life of the city with a wealth of sensitive feeling, and in his having narrated it with an extraordinary cleverness at story-telling, in an interesting, amusing fashion. Above all, the woman Mako, with a neglected, roving character, is a type of personality that has appeared for the first time in these pages in the history of modern Japanese literature. Completely lacking in moral conscious-

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